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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PESHAWAR FIRING WHOLLY UNJUSTIFIABLE

"Military Force Used To Strike Terror"

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST DY. COMMISSIONER

Firing Extended To Bye-Lanes And Balconies

:o:

ARMOURED CARS ROOT OF TROUBLE

Alleged Harrowing Treatment Of Volunteers

:o:

CHARGE AGAINST CONGRESS COMMITTEE REFUTED.

THE Patel Peshawar Committee, has raised five issues in connection with its inquiry which was undertaken at the instance of the Congress Working Committee.

The report has been printed at the Allahabad Law Journal Press and published by Mr. R. S. Pandit.

The findings are:—

It now remains for us to record our findings on the main issues involved in the inquiry. We have already given our reasons on which these findings have been based and we do not therefore propose to repeat them. Our findings are:—

(1) In the situation that had arisen at Peshawar on the 23rd April firing by the armoured cars and the military was wholly unjustifiable.

(2) Provisions of law and procedure were not only not complied with but were deliberately set at naught before orders to fire were given.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner without any warning and without any justification rushed the armoured cars through the unarmed, unresisting and peaceful crowd (which had already commenced to disperse after the two leaders were admitted into the Thana) and thereby killed and wounded twelve to fourteen persons. Had he not done so subsequent tragic events of the day would not have happened. The responsibility for all this is entirely on the Deputy Commissioner. He created a situation by his action. Enraged at the sight of their dead and wounded brethren some irresponsible persons in the crowd picked up stray stones and threw them towards the armoured car, one of the stones hit the Deputy Commissioner and this gave him a handle for ordering armoured cars to open fire. If the object of the Deputy Commissioner was merely to disperse the crowd he could have easily done so by other methods. But there was no desire on his part nor indeed did he make any attempt to deal with the situation in any other way. On the contrary there was a determination to use military force with a view to strike terror and this was done.

Similarly with regard to the second firing Mr. Isemonger had decided to use military force. Refusal by the people to disperse unless they were allowed to remove the dead and the wounded and unless the armoured cars and the military were withdrawn gave him a handle to order firing. If his object was merely to disperse the crowd, whether it was necessary to do so or not, he could have easily done so by other methods but he had no desire and indeed he made no attempts to try other methods. He resorted to firing straight off.

(4) No. The object of firing was not so much to disperse the crowd as to use as much force as the authorities considered necessary to strike terror. Firing was therefore resorted to recklessly, indiscriminately and for inordinate length of time. And it was not confined merely to the Bazaar but was extended to side streets, bye-lanes, balconies and other places round about.

(5) The number of persons actually proved to have been killed is 125 but we have no doubt that a much larger number must have been killed and a still larger number wounded. Proof in respect of this larger number of killed and wounded it is impossible to secure in the conditions now obtaining in the province. Such proof as had been collected by the Congress Committee after the 29th April was seized by the military on the 4th May since when further inquiries have become impossible owing to the continued presence of the military in the city.

DETAILED REPORT.

:o:

The personnel of our Committee and the terms of reference to it have been stated in the following resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress passed on the 14th May 1930 at Allahabad. "The Working Committee endorses the order of the Acting President appointing the Peshawar Enquiry Committee consisting of Mr. V. J. Patel as Chairman and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana Abdul Qadir Kasuri, Sardar Sardulsingh Caveeshar, Lala Dunichand of Lahore and Dr. Syed Mahmud with power to coopt, to inquire into and report on the happenings at Peshawar on the 23rd April, the events preceding and following those happenings constituting the causes and effects of those happenings and such other matters connected therewith as may arise in the course of the inquiry." The Acting President requested the Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province that the Committee be allowed to proceed to Peshawar to hold the inquiry without interference or obstruction and invited local officials to appear and lay their case before the Committee. A copy of that communication was sent to His Excellency the Viceroy. The Acting President was informed by the authorities that the Chairman and members of the Committee would not be allowed to enter the Frontier Province. The Working Committee of the Congress, therefore, requested the Chairman to select such other place outside the Frontier Province as he may consider suitable for the purpose of inquiry. The Chairman thereupon issued a press notification that the regular meetings of the Committee would be held at Rawalpindi on the 27th May 1930 and the following days and that those persons who desired to give evidence should appear before it accordingly and if possible submit their written statements to the Rawalpindi Congress Committee. Maulana Abdul Qadir Kasuri was arrested before the 27th and therefore could not join the Committee. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Syed Mahmud were also unable to join the Committee at Rawalpindi on the 27th. The remaining members of the Committee co-opted Maulana Kifayat Ullah, President of the All-India Jamalat-ul-Ulema and the Committee thus began its work with four members namely Mr. V. J. Patel, Chairman, Maulana Kifayat Ullah, Lala Duni Chand, and Sardar Sardul Singh. The Committee sat from day to day including Sunday from 12 noon till late in the evening. The examination of witnesses numbering 70 in all was finished by the 4th June. All the four members of the Committee were present throughout the proceedings till the 3rd. On the night of the 3rd at 12-15 a.m. Sardar Sardul Singh was taken into custody by the Punjab Police and therefore on the 4th only three members were present.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr. Jivan Lal Kapur, Barrister-at-Law, represented the people of the Frontier Province throughout the inquiry. The Government having declined to co-operate with the Committee in any shape or form the Chairman thought it proper to appoint Diwan Daulatrai, a leading practitioner in that part of the country as 'amicus curiae' with power to cross-examine witnesses, argue the case and make such suggestions as he thought proper in order to enable the Committee to find out the truth and reach correct conclusions. The Diwan was present throughout the inquiry and endeavoured to the best of his ability to put the Government point of view also before the Committee in so far as it was possible for him to do so in the circumstances.

In order that the Committee may have before it fully the point of view of Government we decided to bring on record the more important communiques issued by them from time to time and also the Press reports containing the summary of evidence recorded by the Sulaiman Committee which was appointed by Government to inquire into the happenings of the 23rd April at Peshawar and holding its sittings there on more or less identical dates. We have not before us the certified copies of statements made by witnesses before the Government Committee but we are convinced that under the conditions prevailing in the city of Peshawar and the strict censorship to which the Press reports of the events there were subjected, Government cannot question the accuracy of such reports as were allowed to be published in the press. We feel, therefore, that we have done all we can to bring on record the other side of the picture in order to enable us to appreciate the evidence as a whole and base our decisions thereon.

THE GOVERNMENT CASE.

The Government have, from time to time, endeavoured to state their case in their communiques. Each subsequent communique has enlarged upon the case made in its predecessor and on the 6th May they have stated at some length and in greater detail "facts" of the incident as reported to them till then. Briefly stated, the case for Government according to the said communique is this. For several months past the Congress and the Naujavan Bharat Sabha had been endeavouring to produce unrest in the province by making preparations for Civil Disobedience and by exploitation of local grievances and also by disseminating communist doctrines in the villages of Peshawar district. The Government, therefore, issued warrants for the arrest of eleven leading men of the movement, nine of whom were arrested on the night of 22nd April. The Deputy Commissioner was informed that the remaining two leaders who were arrested on the morning of the 23rd were forcibly rescued by a "mob" from police custody. He thereupon proceeded to the Kabuli Gate of the city accompanied by three armoured cars and was informed on the way that the two prisoners had surrendered. Proceeding further he was met by the Assistant Superintendent of Police who reported that a very violent crowd was near the Kabuli Gate and that the police were unable to deal with the situation and that he himself had been injured by a brickbat thrown by one of the crowd. The Deputy Commissioner then passed through the gate in an armoured car, the crowd giving away to the car but pelting at it brickbats and stones as it passed. On turning back he saw that the second armoured car was at a standstill with a despatch rider under the wheels. The man it was alleged, was knocked off his bicycle by a blow on the head dealt by a member of the crowd and the armoured car had then run over him. One or perhaps two members in the crowd had also been run over by the same car. The Deputy Commissioner in his endeavour to argue with these "rioters" was assaulted with stones and brickbats. The Military Officer belonging to the armoured car was attacked by a rioter who tried to remove his pistol from him. The Deputy Commissioner was knocked senseless by a brick thrown by one of the crowd and had to be carried inside the police station. The crowd set fire to an armoured car and one of the crew who attempted to take refuge in another car was attacked by a rioter with a crowbar and escaped only by firing a revolver. The Deputy Commissioner having regained consciousness authorised the troops to fire. Fire was opened and the "mob" immediately fled. Subsequently sporadic rioting occurred during the day at different places in the city and firing had to be resorted to but that it was restricted to the minimum and was well controlled.

THE FIRST SHOT.

The first shot was fired from a revolver by a member of the crew of an armoured car purely in self-defence when he was a victim of a murderous attack. The order for firing by the armoured car was given only after a British soldier had been killed and another car had been set on fire and the crew thereof was under heavy attack by rioters. The second occasion for firing by the machine gun was somewhat later, when a number of Garhwalis were injured by an attack with iron rails, axes, poles, and heavy bamboos, their commanding officer was struck in the face with a brick and the crowd had got among the troops and attempts were made to snatch their rifles away. Warning to the effect that fire would be opened unless the crowd withdrew was given. The death roll among the rioters is believed to be about twenty and in addition some thirty wounded received medical treatment in the Government and Mission hospitals. Some of the injured were unwilling to go to the hospital for treatment although an assurance was given by the Chief Commissioner that those admitted to hospital would not be prosecuted for participation in the riot. Allowing for these cases the probable number of wounded was about sixty. On the 29th April and subsequent days the Peshawar Congress Committee issued posters and bulletins stating that

(Continued on page 7.)

PATEL COMMITTEE'S TRIBUTE TO NON-VIOLENCE OF N. W. F. PEOPLE.

FIVE HOURS TALK IN PRISON.

Mrs. Naidu And Sardar Participate.

POONA, Aug. 13.

Yeravda peace talks to-day lasted nearly five hours. Besides Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal and Jawaharlal, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar. It is understood that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was also present. Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar went in at 11-30 in the morning.

At 3-40 in the afternoon Major Martin, Superintendent of Jail came out and drove to the Women's Jail in the car in which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar had come from Poona. A few minutes later the Superintendent drove back with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who was distinguishable by her blue coloured sari and her cheerful and vivacious face seated beside the Jail official. A smile of recognition lighted up Mrs. Naidu's face as she passed press representatives, who were among the small group of spectators standing near the Jail Gate. With quick steps she entered the Jail accompanied by Major Martin.

SAPRU AND JAYAKAR MEET HOTSON.

Scarcely twenty minutes had passed when Sir T. B. Sapru Mr. Jayakar, Mrs. Naidu and the Jail Superintendent came out together and got into the car which, after dropping Mrs. Naidu at the Women's Jail, drove to the city with the other occupants, stopping only for a few seconds to enable Mr. Jayakar to inform pressmen that conversations will be resumed at three to-morrow afternoon.

Before and after the conversations, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar met Sir Ernest Hotson, at his bungalow.—A. P.

GANDHI-NEHRUS MEETING.

:o:

"A Great Chance for Constructive Statesmanship." Says "Daily Herald."

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The "Daily Herald" sees in the meeting of Mahatma Gandhi and Nehrus a great chance for constructive statesmanship. The paper says that Lord Irwin has stated that the Indian and British Governments will strive to secure for India as large a degree of management of her own affairs as possible. Pandit Motilal Nehru demands Dominion Status with necessary safeguards. It would be a tragedy if a slender margin of disagreement, possibly one only of words, should prevent mutual co-operation for the solution of India's troubles.—Reuter.

PEACE WITH HONOUR.

:o:

Sjt. Vithalbhai Demands Assurances From Britain.

"We want peace, but peace with honour, not at the point of bayonet. The Government attitude seems to be: "Do you come to terms or shall we crush your movement?"

"To this India's reply must be 'We refuse to be bullied'," declared Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel addressing a huge Parsi meeting at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday evening.

TRANSFER OF POWER.

Personally I do not think that the time for peace has come," he continued. "I am open to correction, but I do not see any sign of it. I must make it clear that there can be no peace unless we are assured in plain words that Britain accepts the principle that India is fit for complete Swaraj and Britain is prepared to transfer power to Indians."

WANTED AN ASSURANCE.

"I can understand," he added, "some delay in this transfer of power is natural. But they must fix the period and give a guarantee that at the end of that period India will have complete Swaraj with full control of her army. It is only when such assurance is given that we will be prepared to attend the Round Table Conference"

(Owing to pressure on our space we have been obliged to hold over till to-morrow the publication of the fuller report of the meeting.)

FINAL TEST ON SATURDAY.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The English team for the Final Test Match against Australians which commences at the Oval on August 16 will be selected from the following: Wyatt (Captain), Duleepsinhji, Hobbs, Sutcliffe, Whysall, Hammond, Leyland, Tate, Larwood, Duckworth, Peebles, Ames, Parker and Hendren.—Reuter.

STATES' SHARE OF CENTRAL REVENUE

:o:

Committee To Investigate.

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

The Government of India have appointed a small committee to collect facts and figures on the claims of Indian States regarding a share in the Central Revenue. The Committee consists of Mr. Nind, Collector of Customs, Mr. Narahari Rao, Under-Secretary, Foreign and Political Department and Mr. Bhargava of the Chamber of Princes Special Organisation.—A. P.

"GO BACK, SHAUKAT ALI"

:o:

Tanzim Conference Fiasco.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 13.

A clash between two rival groups of local Muslims was narrowly averted here yesterday. The occasion was the holding of the Tanzim Conference which was originally fixed for 11th August.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, President-elect, failing to arrive that day, pro-Congressites swept the Conference and elected Mr. Abdul Bari Saqui of Patna as President and adopted a resolution favouring participation in the Civil Disobedience movement.

Anti-Congressites arranged a second Tanzim Conference fixing it for last night when Maulana Shaukat Ali was due. About 300 Mussalmans went to the station to welcome Mr. Shaukat Ali while a party of about 200 went there with black flags shouting "Go Back, Shaukat Ali".

Maulana Shaukat Ali's train was late and arrived only after the bulk of his supporters and opponents had left the station. The Tanzim Conference was held to-day but a section of Mussalmans boycotted it.—A. P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

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Date	Steamers.	Tons.
Aug		
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,500
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,152
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,883
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931		
January		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,592
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,848
28th	Naldera x	16,083
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
8th	Moldavia xx	16,542
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xx Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.
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Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
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	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

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Single	£84	£74	£63	£58
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	A	B
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London	£30	£52
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OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
10th Nov	DUMANA	8,437
11th Dec. 1931.	DOMALA	8,432
26th Mar.	DUMANA	8,427
16th Apl.	DOMALA	8,422

SHIPPING

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£84	£70	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Aug.		
13	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
28	Mirzapore*	Straits, China and Japan.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

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Aug.		
15th	Varsova	Karachi, Bushir Mohammeran & Basra.
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27th	Karagola	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

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uwa Maru	11000	---	@26 Aug
*Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug	23 Aug.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	---	9 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	---	@23 Sept
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	---	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakusan Maru ..	10500	---	@21 Oct
*Malacca Maru ..	5374	16 Oct.	82 Oct.
Haruma Maru ..	10500	....	4 Nov

* Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept
Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct
Kashima Maru ..	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Asama Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept	5 Oct.
Cainchibu Maru ..	22000	9 Oct .	15 Oct.

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A R2904

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T R3034

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TO LET—First floor of "Joyous Hall" with or without garage at 42, Lamington Road (Souter Street). Please apply COLIANYWALLA, Engineer Building, Princess Street.
C R 3014

Public Notices

NOTICE.

The SWADESHI SABHA of Ahmedabad has appointed a subcommittee to go into all the articles of mill-stores, machinery etc. of Swadeshi-make being used in Cotton Mills and to find out the sources of their manufacture in India and to prepare a list of all such Swadeshi articles which are used in Mills. Those interested in the manufacture and sale of such articles may apply with samples and prices to the undersigned.
G. I. PATEL.
Honorary Secretary.
1400

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF DHANBAD.
S. C. C. Suit No. 113 of 1930.
To
N. K. SHAH & CO., being represented by its proprietors.
(1) NARAYAN LAL SHAH,
(2) WADI LAL SHAH, of Ahmedabad Thana Chouki and District Ahmedabad. ..... Defendant.

Whereas AMRIT LAL & CO. of Jharia, Chouki Dhanbad District Manbhum has instituted a suit against you for recovery of Rs. 378 as price of coal, you are hereby directed to appear before this court in person or by a pleader on 29-8-30.

Take notice that in default of your appearance on the date fixed the suit will be heard ex-parte.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court this the 11th day of August, 1930.
FOR SUBORDINATE JUDGE.
Dhanbad.
1393

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLER SKINS.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Bank concerned:—
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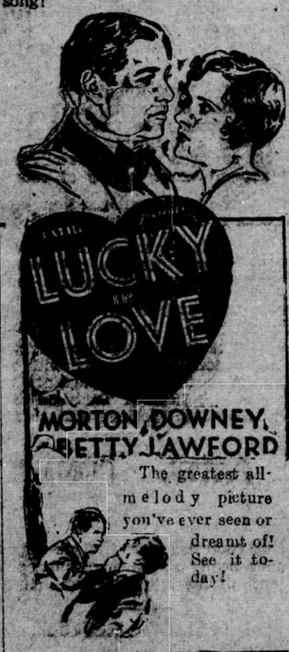

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What the People Say

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

—:o:—

America's Example.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After having allowed themselves to be fooled for a whole century by proclamations, declarations, and Acts of Parliament, which professed to recognise India's legitimate claims and aspirations, the Indians have, fortunately, become quite wide awake, and refuse to be fooled any longer. Under the most able leadership of their really inspired and highly revered General, Mahatma Gandhiji, one of the non-violent weapons which they have decided to use is the Boycott of British goods. On the eve of the American Revolution, against Britain, even the Americans who were descendents of the British, were obliged to resort to the boycott of British goods. For the guidance of Indians, I deem it desirable to draw their attention to the thorough way the Americans practised the boycott, so that my countrymen may draw the necessary lessons from it, and profit by them. The great British historian Lecky has given a very terse and vivid description of it, and I cannot do better than reproduce it here. He writes:—

"The merchants of the chief towns (of America) entered into agreements to order no more goods from England, cancel all orders already given, in some cases even to send no remittances to England in payment of their debts, till the Stamp Act was repealed. In order that the colonies might be able to dispense with assistance from England, great efforts were made to promote manufactures. The richest citizens set the example of dressing in old or homespun clothes rather than wear new clothes imported from England; and, in order to supply the deficiency of wool, a general agreement was made to abstain from eating lamb."

I want particularly to draw the attention of the patriotic Indian merchants, who have joined the boycott of British goods at very great personal sacrifice, for freeing their dear motherland from the bondage to the fact that the American merchants agreed also to send no remittances to England in payment of their debts till the Stamp Act was repealed.—Yours, etc.,

D

"PASS-PORT FOR PERSIA."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I remember that sometime ago when Lieut.-Col. M. S Irani, I.M.S., proposed to go to Persia, there was some trouble about the visa of his pass-port. If I remember aright it was contended by the Persian Consul that the applicant's parents having been born in Persia, he should be considered as a Persian subject and should have a Persian pass-port. Further, the objection was upheld by the Teheran authorities. We hear from Parsi newspapers that Col. Irani is again in Teheran. Meanwhile, on such inquiries as I could make I find that the rules about entry of foreigners in Persia have not been altered. Moreover, inoculations against plague and cholera were necessary for those proceeding from India to Persia when the Colonel left India! Will the Persian authorities in India therefor or any of your readers kindly inform me the way by which Col. Irani got over the difficulties? For there are many people who are anxious to visit Persia but are held back owing to the considerations I have mentioned besides the compulsory military service. Further, I learn that a Persian subject or one who is considered a Persian by the Persian subject is not immediately permitted to leave Persia without certain difficulty. There is a number of Persians who want to leave India where they have now no prospects, but they afraid of the operations of the rules of the Persian Government.

Colonel Irani has been chiefly instrumental in procuring the grant of a hundred thousand rupees from the Parsis for a public school in Teheran. I would like the wealth of this country to be conserved here for nation-building purpose. We cannot shut our eyes to the melancholy fact that the Parsi community itself is in a very necessitous condition. For my part, I do not at all wish to raise the question of the desirability or otherwise of Parsi cosmopolitan gifts abroad. All I want to inquire is the channel by which men circumstanced by birth like Col. Irani could visit Persia and soon return to duty here.—Yours, etc.,

J. M. C.

INDUSTRIAL SWARAJ.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to say I have been able to inaugurate a new working system for promoting "Tenant-ownership Housing" and "Rent-redemption Scheme" for establishing "Tenants' Home Rule" in India. Uptill now, the middle class tenants of Bombay and of the Mofussil, were not authorised under law to start Co-operative Housing Societies on "Tenant Ownership System". The same principle, of self-reliance and self-help is applicable for establishing "Industrial Swaraj" for workmen of India. Their lot in life is much more miserable than that of the peasants of India. May I say that the suggestion of a Congress leader to the public not to buy "mill-made cloth" for one year at least, will not help our mill-workers?—Yours, etc.,

NARAYANRAO KULKARNI.

"INDIAN DAILY MAIL."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—"J. D. J." in a long letter to your valuable Daily has exposed the antics of "Scrutator" in the "Daily Mail", as regards his warm tribute to that Conservative journalist, Mr. Arnold Ward who has just now left India. As "J. D. J." has ably opined, the extracts from the "Spectator", which Mr. Ward represented, are nothing but "a farrago of invented nonsense", nothing but "terminological inexactitudes" as to the Gandhi movement. If "Scrutator" is no other than Mr. Wilson (as all presume to be), then the latter praises him (Mr. Ward) to the skies for insulting Mahatma Gandhi downright as "a criminal lunatic". Mahatma Gandhi, as Mr. Slocombe puts it aptly, is the incarnate soul of India to-day, is really an avatar, and no doubt such poisonous views should not be permitted to go unchallenged.

The truth is that the Editor of the "Daily Mail" is a political chameleon, a first class journalistic opportunist. During the early days of his early tenure in the Editorial sanctum of the "Indian Daily Mail", he indulged in downright criticism of the Gandhi movement as myopic, chimerical and what not! Afterwards some political sanity dawned upon him in what he adumbrated a policy of "sitting on the fence", neither towards the present Nationalist movement nor to the olympian gods at Simla; he poses himself to be an apostle of peace, standing for moderation, conciliation and negotiation!—Yours, etc.,

T. K. V. IYER,
Journalist.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

"PARSIS AND ELECTION"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The protest raised by "A Parsi" against his fellow-Zoroastrians' race for seats in the Legislatures at the coming elections should not be allowed to remain a solitary cry. I expect the whole community to back up this protest and make it impossible for Parsis to get away with the disgraceful rewards of seats acquired at the price of the terrible suffering of their patriotic countrymen. Shall our great and proud community allow this scandal? Has it no weapons to prevent it? Shall it be said that in the day of India's travail Parsis were found to sell their manhood and their honour and disgrace the memory of their forefathers and of those who paid the price of suffering in their own day?—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER PARSI.

"BOYCOTT & TEMPERANCE WEAPONS OF FREEDOM"

—:o:—

The Tarun Bharat Swayam Sevak Sangha which has sent to jail nearly ten of its members in the present struggle for political freedom organised a mass procession of nearly 5000 workers in the mill area at Parel as per resolution of the Congress Working Committee to observe Political Prisoners' Day under the leadership of of the President of the Sangha, Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar, and other prominent members of the Sangha on Sunday afternoon paraded the industrial area.

At Shalsti Maidan a Public meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr. B. B. Dikshit, captain of the Sangha, who congratulated the workers for successfully demonstrating their solidarity with the present Congress movement. He appealed to them to boycott British goods, to give up toddy, as he knew these two weapons would bring India nearer to freedom.

WORKERS & POLITICAL PRISONERS.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the paragraph at page 5 of the issue of the 7th August 1930 of the "Bombay Chronicle" under the caption 'Workers Protest Against Ill-treatment of Politicals.' I have to inform you that it is not correct that I led the procession though I was there. As regards the Young workers league I have now no connection with the league. I shall thank you to publish this in tomorrow's issue of your paper.—Yours, etc.,

PRAMILA RANADIVE.

SALE OF FOREIGN CLOTH IN STATES.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Though in Bombay the boycott has been carried out with a great success and as far as the city itself is concerned the sale of foreign cloth has been reduced I have reasons to believe some of the Bombay foeign cloth dealers are selling cloth secretly. As it is impossible for them to sell any foreign cloth in Bombay they have diverted their trade to the Indian State. I have proofs at my disposal that several people from different States go frequently to Bombay foreign cloth shops dressed in khaddar and Gandhi caps. This change of dress and a symbol of Gandhi cap are a great help to them in conducting their business freely. They do not purchase any cloth there but give order for large quantities of cloth which afterward they receive secretly at their own places.

Apart from this there is evidence that some of the Bombay dealers are making efforts to dispose of their foreign stuff and to create new markets through their agencies or having their own branches in States. Unfortunately the situation in States even regarding the Swadeshi movement is pitiable and one should not expect any arrangements to be made within the State areas to make the boycott movement a success. However, at the same time this leakage should never be allowed to remain.—Yours, etc.,

N. P. KEDAR.

CHECKING ROWDYISM.

—:o:—

Calcutta Corporation's Move.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

A special meeting of the Business Committee of the Corporation Council, which was held last evening, decided to recommend admission to the Council galleries to be restricted by tickets. The appointment of a whole-time additional staff was also proposed.

It is understood these precautionary steps are necessitated owing to the chaos and confusion that were created by a huge crowd, which invaded the galleries, thereby making the Corporation Council proceedings impossible, on the last two occasions in the matter of election of the Alderman and Mayor in the vacancy arising out of the failure of Mr. Sen-Gupta to take the oath of office.—Free Press.

SIR P. C. MITTER HECKLED

—:o:—

4303 Convictions In Bengal.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

During interpellations in the Legislative Council to-day, Sir Provash Mitter was considerably heckled for omitting the Council President from the Committee appointed to consider the question of the separation of the Legislative Department and the Legislative Council Office. The Hon. Member stubbornly refused to be drawn out, the only information vouchsafed to the House being that the President was not officially consulted before the formation of the Committee.

Mr. Prentice informed the Council that 4303 persons were convicted from April to July in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement. The number of women convicts had not been ascertaind.—Free Press.

SATYAGRAHA NEWS IN BRIEF.

—:o:—

Bangalore—A second batch of six persons on Friday afternoon were placed before the District Magistrate on a charge of stone throwing and creating disturbance by collecting an unlawful assembly. The Magistrate sentenced two of the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment and bound over the rest to be of good behaviour. —A. P.

Calcutta—The Jorabagan Magistrate sentenced Mr. Rishikes Singh, the Secretary of the Jorabagan Congress Committee under section 157 I.P.C. for 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.—Free Press.

Lahore, Aug. 11—A jatha of 150 Akalis who went on propaganda to neighbouring villages returned here this evening after 11 days of extensive tour. They were taken round in a triumphal procession. The police did not interfere anywhere—Free Press.

Lahore, Aug. 11—5 Congress volunteers and 4 Akalis were arrested for picketing liquor and foreign cloth shops.—Free Press.

Amritsar, Aug. 11—The Jallianwalla Bagh was again raided this noon. Sardar Karnail Singh, the Dictator, Jiwan Mohamed and Melaram, members of the eleventh War Council were arrested.—Free Press.

Amritsar—Srimatis Kartar Kaur and Atmadevi who were recently arrested were sentenced to undergo 1 month's rigorous imprisonment for disobeying the Picketing Ordinance.—Free Press.

Madras, Aug. 11—Two Satyagrahis addressed a meeting in Lahore Square this evening. There were severe lathi charges by the police. One of Satyagrahis is kept up in the police lock-up while the other who fell unconscious was removed to the General Hospital.—Free Press.

MR. DASTUR'S JUDGMENT.

—:o:—

A Miscarriage Of Justice.

The "Tribune" writes:—

The upshot of this brief review of the proceedings in the case is that on the purely judicial side there has been a grave miscarriage of justice. Both the orders were illegal in the sense of being an unreasonable and unnecessary interference with "the common law rights of the public," and therefore no one ought to have been convicted or punished for disobeying the order. From the point of view of policy and statesmanship, one of the worst blunders which it was in the power of the Government to make has been made. To prosecute men of the standing in public life of Pandit Malaviya and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for the violation of a vexatious and utterly unnecessary Police order would be the height of unwisdom at any time and in any case. It is an act of monument folly at the present time when with the blessing, even if not at the suggestion of the highest Indian authority, a serious attempt is being made by two of the most distinguished leaders of Indian opinion to bring about peace between the Government and the Congress. When will our officials realise that to send men to prison is not the best way to win their hearts and the hearts of their countrymen, and that the use of force and especially wantonly and outrageously excessive force, only exasperates and does not conciliate?

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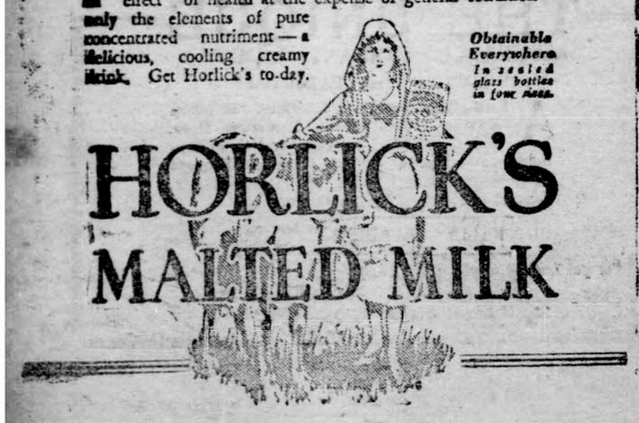

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

TILAK ANNIVERSARY PROCESSION.

—:o:—

Why Was Force Used?

The "Tribune" writes:—

Two important questions arose during the hearing of the Congress leaders' case which had a direct bearing on the policy of which the case was the outcome. One was whether there was any occasion for the Police to use force in dispersing the procession, and especially the amount of force that was actually used. Pandit Malaviya showed by referring to the talk that had taken place between the Police Commissioner and two most respectable citizens of Bombay that at one stage the Police Commissioner himself was not only in favour of not using force but actually gave a sort of assurance not to use it. Why did he subsequently change his mind? Was there anything in the conduct or the character of the procession to make this change in his plan necessary? Even the Police did not assert that there was. For long hours they had squatted on the road without food and without sleep and yet had not so much as hurt a fly. Was there ever a greater triumph of the principle of non-violence? Could anything be more outrageous than the excesses perpetrated by the Police in dealing with so peaceful a crowd, whose only offence was its desire to assert what it believed to be a lawful right? That this use of force was not considered absolutely necessary by the Police Commissioner himself is shown by his admission in reply to a question by Pandit Malaviya that he would not have dispersed the assembly by force if the Home Member had disapproved of the idea.

THE COURT AND THE HOME MEMBER.

The second question was as to the Home Member's own share in the happenings of the day. Although the Chief Presidency Magistrate did not permit Pandit Malaviya to elicit from the Police Commissioner a statement as to how the Home Member was brought on the scene, the Police Commissioner did admit that a message had been sent to the Home Member, and that he had come in consequence of it, though he added in the same breath that he himself did not send it. It was surely necessary to know who had sent the message, if only to form a proper idea of all the forces that were at work behind the scenes in this case. Secondly, it was admitted that from the moment of his arrival on the scene the Home Member watched the whole thing from the terrace of Bori Bunder station, that the Police Commssioner had a talk with him and that it was with his approval and consent that he dispersed the assembly by force. Whether all this was right and proper, considering that the Home Member might any day be called upon, as the member of the Government in charge of Law and Order, to decide the question whether the Police Commissioner acted rightly in taking all the various steps he did in this case is a question which does not concern us for the moment. What we do want to know is whether the law, which vests the discretion and the responsibility for first declaring a body to be an unlawful assembly and then dispersing it, contemplates his sharing this discretion and this responsibility with any one else. Secondly, in view of the part which the Home Member took in the affair was it not the clear duty of the prosecution and, failing the prosecution, of the Court to summon him as a witness? And yet in spite of Pandit Malaviya's repeated and earnest request the Magistrate refused to summon him as a witness. At one stage he did express his willingness to write a letter to him—that is evidently all that he could do, though he protested vehemently against Sardar Patel's suggestion that the Home Member was his official superior—but even this he ultimately decided not to do. Was this either right in itself or fair to the accused who were entitled to have the fullest opportunity of cross-examining the highest official who had anything directly to do with the happenings on the day?

AMBEDKAR FOR R. T. C.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR City, Aug. 12.

A meeting of the C. P. Dalit War Council under the presidentship of Sjt. Shamjibhai Korak Kalicharan criticised the resolution of the Dalit Congress held on August 8. The President alleged that Dr. Ambedkar's opinion was in favour of the Civil Disobedience movement when it had just started.

Seeing the possibility of getting a chair in the coming Round Table Conference he had Sjt. Shamjibhai alleged completely changed his opinion and declared from the presidential chair that the present movement was premature.

Charkha Procession Banned.

—:o:—

The "Hindu" Correspondent from Cocanada, writes:—

In connection with the opening of the Charka School started by Mr. Pyda Venkatanarayana Zamindar on the 5th instant, he applied to the District Magistrate for permission to take a Charka procession through the bazaar and to distribute cloth to the poor and to feed them. In rtply, the Magistrate sent an order on the 4th late in the evening prohibiting the procession under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, and further asking that the distribution of cloth and poor feeding should not take place on the public thoroughfare. An order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code was also served on him. The following is the correspondent that passed.

MR. VENKATANARAYANA'S LETTER.

COCANADA, July 30.

To the District Magistrate, East Godavari District, Cocanada.

Sir,—I have the honour to state that with a view to opening a charka school in my building at Cocanada to teach spinning, etc., to the people who are interested, I got prepared the charkas and other necessary things, I mean opening the school on the 5th proximo with the following items on the programme to show to the public that the charka will give cloth and food to the people:—

(1) Procession through the bazaar at 8 a.m.

(2) Distribution of some hundreds of Swadeshi shawls at 11 a.m.

(3) Poor feeding of thousands at 12 noon.

I submit that the charka provides work to the poor.....I further make bold to submit that it is the duty of the Government to see the people happy.....I trust that you will not raise any objection to grant me permission for the same and thus help in seeing that poor people are not deprived of this opportunity of benefiting at my hands.

I submit that this has nothing to do with politics in any way. I stand guarantee for the peaceful conduct of the proceedings and people of all shades of opinion are welcome to take part in the same.

As I have to arrange a lot of things I request that you will kindly grant the necessary permission at an early date. (

(Sd.) Pyda Venkatanarayana, Zamindar.

COLLECTOR'S REPLY.

To this letter the following reply was received late in the afternoon of the 4th instant. An order under section 144 was also served on the Zamindar at the same time.

To Mr. Pyda Venkatanarayana of Cocanada.

ORDER.

The procession through the bazaar proposed to be held at 8 a.m. on 5th August comes within the ambit of the prohibitory order passed under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, on 9th June 1930 and cannot be permitted.

The distribution of cloths and poor feeding if conducted at all, must be conducted within the privvate premises of the applicant. The gathering of hundreds or thousands on the public thoroughfare, to the obstruction of traffic will not be tolerated.

(Sd.) J. B. BROWN,
District Magistrate.

A Strange Suggestion.

Under the above caption the "Tribune" writes:—

Twice during the hearing of the Congress leaders case in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay the question arose as to whether the offence of contempt of court had been committed. In one case the question was raised by Pandit Malaviya with reference to certain editorial remarks regarding the case which had appeared in the "Times of India." The Magistrate admitted that the passages referred to looked like contempt, but added that he had no power to do anything in the matter, that he could only refer the matter to the High Court and that he would do this after reading the article if he thought it necessary to do it. In the other case the Magistrate himself suggested that the "Bombay Chronicle" had committed contempt of court by publishing the correspondence between Mr. Naranji and Mr. Mody, a suggestion with which Pandit Malaviya expressed his disagreement. The suggestion, which contrasts strangely with the note of caution sounded by the Magistrate in the other case, is all the more strange because the Magistrate admitted that he had not read the letter.

WHERE IS CONTEMPT?

Since the above was in type we have seen the correspondence published by the "Bombay Chronicle." We entirely fail to see how our contemporary was guilty of contempt of court in publishing letters which had nothing to do with the merits of the case. Of course, the Police Commissioner owes it to the public as well as to the Government to say whether he is correctly represented by the two distinguished citizens, and if so how and under what circumstances he came to change his mind. But since when has criticism of a Police Commissioner become contempt of court?

The **BEST INDIAN CLOTH** *your money can buy*

DHOTIES
SAREES
SHIRTINGS
TOWELS
MULMUL
LONGCLOTH
ETC.

KHATAU MAKANJI MILLS

BALLARD ESTATE
BOMBAY

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

THEN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

BACKWARD NATIONS WORST ENEMIES OF WORLD.

—:o:—

Where Lives Are Bestial. "YOU MUST REFORM."

Mr. MacDonald, the Prime Minister, delivered yesterday a forceful speech, in which he appealed for greater international effort to secure peace, and uttered a stern warning to the backward nations which are "retarding the betterment of the world."

He was speaking at the final session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Congress at the House of Lords.

The Congress was debating the problem of national minorities.

THE GREATEST CAUSE.

"Peace," said Mr. MacDonald, "is the greatest cause in front of the world now. No nation can afford to contemplate war and prepare for it.

"Science has subdued war by making the conditions of the next war so horribly unthinkable.

"But a peaceful world to me is of very little value unless human life is lived on a high moral and a high spiritual standard.

"Mere material gain is comparatively of little value. The authorities of the world must not therefore merely pass resolutions in favour of peace.

PROGRAMMES OF REFORM.

"They must bend their attention to great programmes relating to social well-being.

"If in some of your countries labour is sweated, if in some of your States you are content to allow your families to be brought up in conditions that deserve the adjective bestial, do not expect us and do not expect any other country to go on stretching out, out, always out, to higher, higher standards of human efficiency.

"Those of you who in your parliaments tolerate those low conditions are common enemies, not only of your own nation but of every nation and of every people on the face of this earth."

No single nation could alienate itself from the general economic laws of the whole world.

KEEPING OTHERS BACK.

Those who were not doing their duty were preventing the high standard nations from doing what they conceived to be their duty.

"Social legislation is becoming more and more an international effort," Mr. MacDonald continued, "and it is your duty, irrespective of the political sections to which you belong, to go with us and the other leaders of Parliaments to agree to common standards which enforce, on the economic controlling powers, common conceptions of human justice, mercy and righteousness."

Dealing with disarmament, the Prime Minister said:—

The only national security which will enable you to go about your business from one end of the world to the other without fear or trembling of conspirators or conspiracies against you, without fears that diplomacy is being used simply as an instrument in military operation and military force, the only condition which will enable you and justify you to feel that final assured calm and security, is your effort by co-ordination to disarm all the nations of the world.—"The Daily Herald."

Sikhs Hold Prayer Meetings.

LAHORE, Aug. 11.

(From Our Correspondent.)

A hundred Sikh Volunteers, who went to the village Jhaman in order to hold religious meeting there in protest of alleged police "excesses" returned in the evening after achieving their object. They held religious meetings in eight villages enroute and held meetings at Jahman. Also they have taken a procession here.

Four volunteers were arrested to-day for picketing liquor shops.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 15.

Meeting of Cotton Trade, at Exchange Hall, Sewri, 12 noon. Malaviyaji and Ex-President Patel among the speakers.

TUESDAY, Aug. 19.

University of Bombay, Annual Convocation University Hall, H. E. the Chancellor presiding, 5.30 p.m.

GRAIN MERCHANTS AND MR. THAKKAR'S RESOLUTION.

The Managing Committee of the Grain Merchants' Association have resolved to support the resolution of Mr. Shivdas Champsi Thakkar to hoist the National Flag on the office of Municipal Corporation and to request the Corporators of the "B" Ward to support the said resolution of Mr. Shivdas Champsi Thakkar.

"THE GIRLS NATIONAL BRIGADE."

It has been proposed to organise a new body termed "The Girls' National Brigade."

Girls who are interested in the organisation are requested to present themselves at the Boycott Committee Office, at Congress House, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), tomorrow (Friday).

INVESTIGATIONS AGAINST FRAUD.

—:o:—

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch writes:—

Investigations are being made by the Bombay City C. I. D. in cheating cases against the firm of Messrs. D. Lawries & Mayer, 40, Ahmedabad Street, Bombay for calling applicants for appointments of clerks on Rs. 80 in Diwan's office and receiving Rs. 2 per head for registering their names.

The following persons are requested to call at the C. I. D. Office (Head Police Office) Bombay during office hours if they have any complaint against the said firm:—

(1) Kantilal Chunilal; (2) Sukumar Banerji; (3) K. S. Rama Iyer; (4) Ramchandra S. Gaskere; (5) Kollengode M. Iyar Vankatram; (6) A. K. Chiste; (7) V. Laxminarayan Awadakar; (8) Gopal Mahadeo Bhatwadekar. (9) T. S. Narayen Iyar. (10) P. B. Subramaniam; (11) V. S. D. Acharya.

Incident Near Congress House.

—:o:—

The Congress House and its vicinity was thrown into great excitement by an incident which happened about 9 p.m. on Wednesday night.

A European sergeant who was in plain clothes wanted to arrest a volunteer who was selling Congress Bulletins on the road just outside the Congress compound. The volunteer ran into the compound and took shelter in the offices of the Hindustani Seva Dal. The sergeant ran after him and tried to force his way into the Seva Dal Office, the entrance of which was guarded by a cordon of volunteers. A large crowd collected into the compound. Ultimately, the Congress authorities persuaded the volunteer to go with the sergeant who was then led out escorted by a cordon of volunteers.

The incident lasted about ten minutes.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

(JANUARY NEW 1931.)

New York, Aug. 13.

Previous Closing Rate	12.36
To-day's Opening Rate	12.36
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	12.19
Difference	—.17

Broach Expectation A.-M. Rs. 221.
J.-M. Rs. 191

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

(JANUARY NEW 1931.)

Liverpool, Aug. 13.

Previous Closing Rate	6.67
To-day's Opening Rate	6.59
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	6.67
Difference	Unchanged

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Aug. 13.

Silver Ready	16	2	0
Less	0	1	6
Silver Forward	16	2	0
Less	0	1	0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Shravan	46	11	0
Bhadrava	46	7	0

DISQUIET ON THE N. W. FRONT.

—:o:—

Aerial Havoc Among The Afridis.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 13.

Aeroplanes have been active since this morning assisting the military to localise and drive out the few remaining Afridi stragglers from Peshawar District.

A Simla message says.—

Afridi Khilafatists inside the Peshawar District were reduced to about 1,200 and the Lashkar in Khajuri caves to about 3,000. The latter figure included about 800 new arrivals of Rajgul Kuki Khels who had been unable to resist the pressure from hostile tribesmen.

Active assistance to the Afridis by the local population was on the decrease although sympathy with the Khilafatist movement continued strong in the city. Several trains were run during the 12th instant between Peshawar and Nowshera.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

On the 12th continuous reports were received of casualties inflicted on Afridis in different encounters with troops constabulary and police and bombing casualties are known to have been heavy. On the morning of the 12th, all women and children were evacuated from Parachinar by Air.

Mataeis although they displayed no further signs of aggression, had given no indications of submission and in Ali Masozai territory their formations and villages were bombed with good effect on the 11th afternoon following the usual warning.

BOMBING OPERATIONS.

Heavy firing during the night of the 11th was reported from Mamosan and Jullundhur areas. Aeroplanes bombed hostile formation in those areas with satisfactory results. By midday on the 12th, the Kurram Frontier was everywhere clear of disaffected tribesmen.

As anticipated, the disaffection among cis-Frontier tribes in Kurram caused repercussions amongst the Afghan tribes on the Western borders, but it is hoped that the decisive failure of the Massozais and Paras to achieve any substantial success will prevent serious developments along the Afghan frontier.

DISTRIBUTING RIFLES.

By the 12th evening Kurram was reported to be quiet and the population enthusiastic.

On the evening of the 12th, Kohat District was still in a state of expectancy of invasion, though the time fixed and the direction had not been ascertained. 500 rifles are in readiness for distribution amongst selected villages between Shinwari and Kohat and 200 village levies are being enrolled for local defence.—A. P.

HINDU MINISTER WHO RESIGNED.

—:o:—

Protest Against Communal Bias

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

The Hon'ble Kumar Shib Shekhareswar Roy, Minister for Local Self-Government, in his letter of resignation to H. E. the Governor said:—

"When I accepted the office and agreed to share joint responsibilities with two Mohommedans collegues I did so in expectations that they would do nothing to embarrass my position as their only Hindu collegue in the Ministry. The circumstances that have since developed make me feel that I was being denied the confederacy which I expected. They refused to appreciate my difficulty brought about by the policy adopted by them and in persuance of which they are even prepared to ignore the existence of the entire body of the Hindu members in the Council and run the administration on communal lines and rush a Government measure in the Transferred Department involving taxation to the extent of one crore of rupees annually in the teeth of opposition of the entire body of the Hindu members with the help of the Moslem and European official and non-official members".—Free Press.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY JATHA

—:o:—

Not To Picket Colleges.

Mr. V. A. Sundaram, Dictator of the Benares Hindu University Jatha, writes:—

The news published in Wednesday's paper, that the Benares University students were going to picket the Colleges in Bombay is absolutely false. The Hindu University students have no intention whatsoever to take any part in the picketing activities in the city. Two or three batches have already left for Allahabad, Jubbulpore and Ahmedabad to do Congress work in their respective Provinces. The Mahratta batch are leaving today for Sangamner.

A FASCINATING FILM.

—:o:—

"Show Boat" At The Wellington.

The principal features which put "Show Boat" (now running at the Willington Cinema) are its human and appealing story, its haunting music and the pictorial beauty of many of its scenes.

The film, produced by the Universal at a cost of a million dollars, has been adapted from Edna Ferber's famous novel of the same name which was a stage production by Ziegfeld, the noted New York impressario, enjoyed a record run for over a year at Broadway. Some of the Ziegfeld stars including Miss Helen Morgan, one of New York's best known singers, and the Negro chorus appear in a prologue to the film, rendering some of the song-hits which they contributed to the stage success. Another musical feature is the singing of Miss Laura La Plante, the noted comedienne who proves herself an emotional actress of great power. The Negro Melodies that are rendered by her and some others have the plaintive sweetness and spiritual appeal so characteristic of Indian devotional songs.

The story is a romance of a "gentleman-gambler" who wins the love of the daughter of a floating theatre which was a popular institution in South America two generations ago. The romance of the youthful lovers is wrecked by the gambler's recklessness, but the tragedy cures his mania and a happy re-union comes at last. The leading male role is played by Joseph Schildkrant, the handsome Viennese actor who gives a remarkable characterisation of his difficult and romantic role. The cast is further enriched by Otis Harlan, Emily Titzroy, Alma Rubens and the seven-year old child star Jane La Verne whose acting is a veritable treat to see. Some spectacular scenes of the Majestic Mississippi river and the countryside are included in the film.

FORD MOTOR CO. REDUCE PRICES.

—:o:—

As will be seen in our advertisement columns in this issue, the Ford Motor Car Company of India are offering any one of the Ford models at considerably reduced prices, the new prices taking effect retrospectively—from July 14th. We are told that the ever increasing demand for Ford products has produced a volume of sales which in turn have produced factory economies that made it possible to reduce prices at this time.

ARRESTS AND LATHI CHARGE.

(Through Satyagraha Camp, ALIBAG, August 11. Alibag).

The following workers from the Satyagraha Camp, Alibag have been arrested under I.P.C. 117 Forest 26. Messrs. D. N. Patil, Devdher, V. M. Durve, M. G. Rele.

Messrs. Godbole and Pandit, the leading members of the Satyagraha Shibir, have been also arrested at Alibag, for taking part in the procession started in memory of the "Political Prisoners' Day" being members of "an unlawful assembly" under section 147 and 332. Some of the residents of Alibag have been also arrested under the same sections.

The Police made a lathi charge on the procession.

SATIN SEN GET 6 MONTHS R. I.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

Mr. Satin Sen was sentenced to six months' R. I. under the Picketing Ordinance in connection with picketing of the Presidency College.—Free Press.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency Bombay has issued the following press communique:—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 12th August, 1930. Total amounts offered were Rs. 28,25,000 and Rs. 2,63,30,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-9-0 aggregating Rs. 7,25,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98 and above were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders for three months bills was Rs. 29,75,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 4-14-0 and Rs. 3-15-10 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 13th August to Monday the 18th August 1930 at Rs. 97-10-0 and Rs. 99-1-0 per cent. respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 19th August 1930. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 22nd August 1930. Other conditions are as usual.—A. P.

MONEY MARKET.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 to January.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Near
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Aug/Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 Aug-Sept.
Bank Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 Aug./Sept.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 107 1/2
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.87 1/16 12th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 15/16 13th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 12th inst.
London/Paris 123.30 12th inst.
London/Belgaum 34.830 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.04 12th inst.
London/Italy 92.95 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 7/8 11th inst. £4-5-0 1/8 12th inst.
Silver London Ready £16 3/16 11th inst. £16 3/16 12th inst.
Silver London Forward £16 3/16 11th inst. £16 3/16 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready £35 3/8 11th inst. £35 1/2 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos £2 5/16 per cent. 11th inst. £2 5/16 per cent. 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos £2 21/32 per cent. 11th inst. £2 11/16 per cent. 12th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3— per cent.
Money: Inter Bank Call 2 3/4 per cent.
3 Mos. 3 per cent.
6 Mos. 3 per cent
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Quietly steady. Business small.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 63/5
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/6
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/6
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73/6
4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95
4½ per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 85/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96/6
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94/14
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 100
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/1
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/1
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/15
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/4

FORWARD RATES.

15th Aug, Settlement,
3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63-4-0
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 99-14-0.
6 per cent New Loan 1933-36 Rs. 100-1
Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 13.

3 Months Discounts 2 5/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 11/16 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 3 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three and Six months 3 1/2 p.c.
Tone of Money Market:—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

LONDON, Aug 12.

A bulletin has been issued stating that Lord Birkenhead spent a fair night, but weakness is still very great owing to the strain of prolonged illness.—Reuter.

SWADESHI CLOTHS from INDIAN YARNS

Manufactured by

THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LTD.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CLOTH

Plain and Fancy, Grey, Bleached, Dyed and Printed, Coarse and Fine.

AT MILL PRICES.

RETAIL SHOPS IN BOMBAY.

(1) HARVEY ROAD, Near Chaupaty.
(2) SANDHURST Rd. Opp. Marwadi Vidyalaya

The above Company's goods also available wholesale and retail at prices fixed by the Mills at

AMRITSAR, BANGALORE and CALCUTTA

MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI,
NAVINCHANDRA MAFATLAL. } Liquidators.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 13.

The local market opened at Rs. 222 for Broach A-M delivery and advanced to Rs. 223/4 on scattered buying. There was marked absence of selling but any advance in American cotton is likely to meet with long liquidation. Liverpool opening cables were quiet but later cables were steady which hardened prices and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.-A. 194.
Broach A-M 224.
Oomra D-J 187/12.
Bengal D-J 165.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

	To-day	Total.
Broach J.-A.	1200	36900

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Aug. 13.

August	124.80
November	124.70
February	124.50

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

100	Rafli Bros.	Arvi	12½
500	Do.	Wan.	172/178
100	Do.	Nimbahera	165/171
300	Do.	Sindhi	180
200	Do.	Dhumangaon	172
100	Do.	Yeotmal	172
100	Japan T. & Co.	Wun	171
100	Do.	Purna	174
100	Do.	Aligarh	157
200	Do.	Dharwah	174
100	Toyomankwa	Nimbahera	178
100	Do.	Dhoraji	172
100	Do.	Akola	175
100	Do.	Ujjain	178
200	Do.	Amraoti	176
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Warora	176
100	Do.	Wun Old	160
200	Do.	Pandurna	176

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Bengal D.-J. 162.
Broach A.-M. 222.
Broach A.-M. 193
Oomra J.-A. 186.

SDOT RATES.

Broach	202	199	195	190
Punjab-American	212	209	205	200
Kadi Viramgaon	204	201	197	192
Dholera	203	200	196	191
Kalajin	205	202	198	193
Cutch	210	207	203	198
Surat	292	289	285	280
Rajpipla	279	276	272	267
Navsari	297	294	290	285

GOLD & SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	9	9
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	7	3
Mint Gold, 2nd "	21	7	9
Silver, Ready	46	12	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	46	11	0
Silver, 2nd "	46	8	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Castorseeds September Delivery opening Rs. 43-14; closing Rs. 43-4-6.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Broach	194/200
Bengal	153/161
Mathia	162/170
Khandeish	167/174
Akola/Khamgaon	168/176
Nagpur-Wardha	175/185
Barsi-Kurduwadi	165/170
Jalna-Aurangabad	167/172
Nagar-Vambori	162/170
Purna-Parbani	167/175
Khandwa-Sanavad	168/176
Indore-Ujjain	174/185
Miraj-Sangli	217/225
Coompta	215/230
Tirupur-Cambodia	270/300

HEAT WAVE IN AMERICA.

—:o:—

No Relief To Wheat Crop.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

A cable received from Liverpool to-day states that Agricultural Bureau report considered bullish. Corn slightly bearish. Wheat no relief from heat wave America and continued unsettled weather in Europe. We advise buying on any break.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 12.

October	12.36—.20
December	12.50—.20
January	12.56—.21
Middling Spot	12.35—.20
October	12.09—.22
December	12.26—.23
January	12.36—.22
Mar.	12.54—.21
May	12.70—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 12.

October	12.11—.12
January	12.38—.20
Middling Spot	11.92—.19

New York, Aug. 12.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—

October	Unquoted.
October (New Contract)	12.24
January (New Contract)	Unquoted

New York 11-45 a.m.—

October	12.44
October (New Contract)	12.19
January (New Contract)	12.46

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 12.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	22,000
" exports to Great Britain	nil
" exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

	Opening	Closing
August		6.70+.02
September		6.58+.02
October	6.66	6.60+.02
November		6.60+.02
December		6.64+.02
January	6.74	6.67+.01
February		6.69
March	6.81	6.75
April		6.77
May	6.88	6.82
June		6.84
July		6.87
August		6.89+.01
January 1932		6.98+.02
Middling Spot		7.18+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

Scinde Fully Good	3.45
Scinde Fine	3.70
Scinde Superfine	3.95
Bengal Good	3.20
Bengal Fully Good	3.45
Bengal Fine	3.70
Oomra Good	3.50
Oomra Fully Good	3.80
Oomra Fine	4.10
Broach Fully Good	4.50
Broach Fine	4.75
Broach Superfine	5.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

November	10.85
December	10.93
January	11.00
March	11.10
May	11.39
July	11.55

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was heavy, drought reports being offset by small consumption and unfavourable conditions in dry goods market. Lower prices are confidently looked for and belief in favour 10 cents price level is increasing. However it remains to be seen whether the growing crop will be marketed at this level. Stocks of raw cotton in the United States of America are unduly large and with unfavourable trade conditions, there is no possibility of any big either investment or trade demand to take care of daily increasing volume of hedge selling. Unless serious deterioration to the crop is experienced during the present month, chances are in favour of material decline in the price of cotton. Cost of production has nothing to do with the buying capacity and in the absence of good demand for cotton goods, mills are not expected to buy cotton against their future requirements. At the same time it must be understood that total supply of American cotton is large enough to meet the demand for the year round. Under the circumstances the general feeling is more bearish at the moment and there are no buyers of cotton.

The New York cotton futures market yesterday fluctuated within a range of 19 points and closed at a decline of 20 to 23 points. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points to 12.35c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 19 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices declined 19 points to 11.92c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points and improved further on drought reports but declined in the afternoon and closed at a rise of 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 1 point to 7.18 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures closed at a rise of 1 point and Egyptian prices closed unchanged.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1930.

THE PESHAWAR TRAGEDY.

—:o:—

The report of the Committee appointed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress to enquire into the Peshawar Tragedy has at last been published after many vicissitudes. The unfortunate contretemps regarding the printing contract with the "Indian Daily Mail" Press, was the least of the difficulties which beset this non-official effort to ascertain the truth about the travail of the North-West Frontier Province. These difficulties were many. In the first place the Frontier Government prohibited the Committee from holding the enquiry at Peshawar. Again, prominent Congress workers were in custody and, as regards witnesses, one of them told the Committee: "I saw the Vice-President of the Khilafat Committee. He said the people were terror-stricken on account of the display of police force and C.I.D. men who were posted at the Attock Bridge to note down the names of the people leaving Peshawar." The Committee itself says: "The Bungalow in which we were holding our enquiry received the special attention of the C.I.D. and day and night it was surrounded by a large number of men of that force perhaps specially deputed for the purpose. .....It was a matter of surprise and no less satisfaction to us that in spite of all these difficulties, as many as seventy persons came to give evidence before us.....We ourselves had drawn their attention to the risk involved in their giving evidence before us and we found that most of them were prepared for the consequences and gave evidence in the hope that by doing so they might help to end the reign of terror in their province no matter if they had to suffer on that account." The Committee thus had to face a most onerous and unenviable task and we congratulate Mr. V. J. Pat and his colleagues on the rare courage, restraint and thoroughness they have displayed in accomplishing it despite these difficulties.

Their report consists of two parts, the first part dealing with the firing by armoured cars and British troops on the 23rd April at Peshawar and the repression in the Frontier Province after 23rd April, the second part dealing with the statements of witnesses and exhibits. The report is prepared with great labour and deserves careful perusal by all who are anxious to ascertain the truth about Peshawar. The findings of the Committee regarding the incident of 23rd April are totally at variance with those of the Sulleiman Committee. The Committee finds that the people were absolutely unarmed and non-violent and that the root of the trouble was the armoured cars—because, it says, "if the armoured cars had not been brought and rushed into the crowd regardless of consequences, subsequent tragic events of the day would not have taken place. It alleges that "the responsibility for all this is entirely on the Deputy Commissioner" who "created the situation by his action." The Committee says: "Enraged at the sight of their dead and wounded brethren some irresponsible persons in the crowd picked up stray stones and threw them towards the armoured car, one of the stones hit the Deputy Commissioner." Maulana Kifayatullah says that the Deputy Commissioner was not hurt by a stone. However that may be the order to fire was given and, according to the Committee, the firing was wholly unjustifiable and "the provisions of law and procedure were not only not complied with but were deliberately set at naught." The Committee further alleges that "there was a determination to use military force with a view to strike terror." The Committee takes a similar view about the second firing and sums up its conclusions as follows: "The object of firing was not so much to disperse the crowd as to use as much force as the authorities considered necessary to strike terror. Firing was therefore resorted to recklessly, indiscriminately and for inordinate length of time. And it was not confined merely to the Bazaar but was extended to side streets, bye-lanes, balconies and other places round about." As regards the casualties it says: "The number of persons actually proved to have been killed is 125, but we have no doubt that a much larger number must have been killed and a still larger number wounded."

Not less grave are the allegations of the Committee about happenings after April 23. With regard to these the Committee says: "We consider it necessary to do so because the case of the people is that the authorities had decided upon a deliberate policy to crush the national movement for freedom by every means in their power and it was in pursuance of that policy that steps were taken and measures adopted to terrorise the people of those areas where the Congress has influence." The Committee has little difficulty in conclusively refuting the baseless charge of a conspiracy between the Congress Committee and the Haji of Turangzai and the allegations it makes regarding the treatment of 'Khudai-Khidmatgars are too grave to be ignored. In fact the entire indictment that it has framed of the policy and action of the Frontier authorities demands that the only way to satisfy public opinion in India is for that policy and that action to be exhaustively investigated by a Committee composed of non-officials as well as officials, in which the public has confidence. Unless this is done and the people of the N. W. F. Provinces are guaranteed perfect immunity to enable them to give evidence before such a Committee, the Government of India must thank themselves if the public fully accepts the verdict of the Patel Committee. In the meanwhile, we have no doubt the entire country with one voice will endorse the just tribute which the Committee pays to the people of N. W. Frontier Province and their intrepid leader, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, for the exemplary manner in which they have demonstrated their loyalty to Mahatma Gandhi's creed of non-violence. Their sufferings have been too poignant for words. But they have earned for themselves an honourable place in the history of their country.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

—:o:—

Those who accuse the Congress of truculence and intransigence cannot do better than study the speech that Mr. Hoosainbhoy A. Laljee delivered at the second quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Tuesday. It is remarkable both in its correct appreciation of the grave nature and the causes of the present trouble and in its eloquent warning to Government. Mr. Laljee has drawn a lurid picture of the crisis that India is passing through. And what is more, he has not failed to grasp the basic cause that has compelled this crisis. It is the passionate yearning for freedom, shared by every Indian. As Mr. Laljee said, "all classes, communities and races desire Indians to be masters in their own house." And the present movement—having the support of the masses and sympahy of "even those who do not belong to the popular school of thought"—is but an expression of that desire and of a firm determination to achieve it. But Government are blind to the justice of it. The result, as Mr. Laljee points out, is a struggle "in the name of prestige and honour on one side and sense of justice and equality of status on the other." Government are determined to crush the movement, which they regard as a challenge to their prestige, by all means. They issued Ordinances and Orders to render lawful activities unlawful and then proceeded to suppress these activities not only by imprisonment but, in several cases, by lathis and batons which, as Pundit Malaviya has rightly pointed out, was going beyond the law. On the one hand Government make laws that are lawless, and on the other they enforce them by methods that are still more lawless. To crown all, the Working Committee of the Congress was declared illegal in U. P. under the authority of the Government of India.

All this could not but lead to the conclusion that the people's will to freedom was being defied by all possible means. But has this defiance been successful? What have the Ordinances, Magisterial orders, convictions, lathis brought by way of return to Government? Has the Congress been killed? The President, two Acting Presidents and many members of the Working Committee have been sent to jail. Has the Congress ceased to function? What is the significance of persons like Dr. Besant, Pundit Malaviya, and now Dr. Ansari, rallying round it? "I cannot stand aside", says Dr. Ansari, "while it is sought to kill the paramount national organisation of India.....I feel it is the duty of every Congressmen to sink all differences and come forward to help the Congress in its life and death struggle, be the consequences what they may." Repression, so far from repressing the movement, has served as a solvent of internal differences among Congressmen. Mr. Laljee has pathetically pleaded with the powers-that-be to see the grave signs of the times.

We have been accused in certain quarters of antagonism to the idea of peace. We have dealt with the causes of the present crisis in the very interests of the desired peace. Nobody in his senses can be opposed to an honourable settlement nor to the establishment of a peacee atmosphere. But can any disinterested observer deny that what is called "Congress intransigence" is a responsive reaction to the bureaucracy's moves? For, as we have pointed out more than once, is not the intensity of the present nation-wide agitation today the country's response to Vice-regal Ordinances or Magisterial and Police orders? We have not the slightest desire to prejudice any peace-negotiations, but we do wonder, with Doctor Ansari, "while peace-talks is being conducted on the one hand with the Congress leaders, on the other hand the Government seem to have decided to strangle the Congress by paralysing its executive." And we do think with Pundit Malaviya that "a condition precedent even to talks of peace was the immediate withdrawal of repressive measures." Punditji was sorry to notice that the Government is in one breath suing for peace and in another breath "stopping processions and breaking heads." That is our regret also. Commenting upon the Gandhi-Nehru meeting the "Daily Herald" remarks that it affords "a great chance for constructive statesmanship." But does it ever strike British officialdom in India that the greatest impediment to the successful pursuit of "constructive statesmanship" is its obstinate continuance of a repressive policy while "peace-talks" are in progress?

RIGHT DECISION.

—:o:—

The First Class Magistrate of Belgaum recently sentenced a 14-year old boy, on a charge of lighting a bonfire in a public street, to receive 15 stripes. The sentence was appealed against, the case being ultimately taken up to the Bombay High Court. Justices Madgaokar and Barlee, who heard the appeal when it came up before the Bombay High Court, after having been dismissed by the Additional Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who had, however, reduced the number of stripes to 10, set aside the penalty of flogging and decided that a fine of Rs. 10 would be adequate punishment for the boy offender. The High Court's decision will, we hope, be a warning to over-zealous magistrates who are prone to do violence to modern principles of penology and award sentences of flogging. In all civilized countries at present the judiciary rightly reserves corporal punishment to the cases of hardened criminals or for offences of a heinous type like criminal assaults on women. We are glad that the highest tribunal of justice in this Presidency is not forgetful of this though magistrates occasionally are.

PROF. MAX MULLER'S TRIBUTE TO INDIA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As an answer to many things which are now written against India, I should like to draw the attention of your readers to the following extract from one of the works of the late Professor Max Muller, the great Oriental scholar:—

"If I were to look over the whole world to find out the country most richly endowed with all the wealth, power and beauty that nature can bestow—in some parts a very paradise on earth—I should point to India. If I were asked under what sky the human mind has fully developed some of its choicest gifts, has most deeply pondered the greatest problems of life, and has found solutions of some of them which will deserve the attention of those who have studied Plato and Kant—I should point to India. If I were to ask myself in what literature we, here in Europe, we who have been nurturued almost exclusively on the thoughts of the Greeks and Romans and of one Semitic race, the Jewish, may find that corrective which is most essential in order to make our inner life more perfect, more comprehensive, more universal, in fact more truly human, a life not for this life only, but a transfigured and eternal life—again I should point to India."—Yours. etc.,

F. A. V.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

OLLA PODRIDA.

—:o:—

THE MEMORABLE TRIAL.

(BY NOVALIS.)

The Tilak day procession is not a new thing in Bombay, but this year the Commissioner of Police prohibited it on the fancied ground that there would be a dislocation of traffic. This order was disregarded and the procession was held up at the memorable site known as "lathi chowk". There was an all-night vigil and the processionists squatted on the road all night, drenched to the skin in the rain.

* * * *

When there was no traffic at night the procession might have been allowed to pass. But how can that be possible? The sun may stand still in his course but the order of the Commissioner of Police is irrevocable. Next morning under the eyes of the Home Member of the Government of Bombay and with his approval the leaders were arrested and the processionists were dispersed by the usual use of minimum force. Casualties—several hundred injured, of whom one died of his wounds.

* * * *

The arrests were a great haul. The Working Committee of the Congress was sitting in Bombay and among the arrested were Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Sherwani and others. Four ladies, including the daughter of the Sardar, were also arrested.

* * * *

Exactly nine days later another and a much larger procession was taken out on the All Prisoners' Day, and it crossed the lathi chowk and passed over Hornby Road, the street previously banned. A large police force with the Commissioner at the head looked on but did not interfere. Result—no dislocation of traffic, no casualties, no deaths.

* * * *

When law and order intervene the hospitals are full; when they withdraw all processions pass without any untoward consequences.

* * * *

There is nothing to be said about the trial except that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who is not a Satyagrahi, put up a defence and in his cross-examination of the Police Commissioner proved the part taken by the Home Member. His address will be remembered as one the like of which has rarely been heard in Bombay.

* * * *

When Pandit Madan Mohan told the Police Commissioner that the leaders should have been attacked by lathis the Magistrate resented it as a stunt. He could not understand that the leaders are prepared to share whatever may befall the followers and they expect no consideration. He did not know that among the processionists beaten was Malviyaji's son.

* * * *

No one expects a Police Court Magistrate to know much and no one is surprised that he did not know that Mr. Sherwani was an ex-member of the Legislative Assembly when he ordered him to be classed as a "B" class prisoner before conviction. Similarly, if he had known the past of Pandit Madan Mohan he would not have made the mistake of thinking that the Pandit was testing the legality of the police order, neither would he have embarrassed the Pandit by the lenity of the sentence.

* * * *

The Pandit is one of the most conciliatory of men and has on many occasions acted as an intermediary between successive Viceroys and national leaders, but this is not the first time that he has defied what he considered an unjust order. In the United Provinces he has defied several orders under the famous 144 Section prohibiting him to enter certain districts or towns, but no action was taken against him.

* * * *

The most notable instance was when he defied the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta prohibiting him to enter that city. There was a deluge of orders. One was served upon him before he left for Calcutta. In the railway train he was awakened from sleep and served with another order by the District Magistate of Howrah, where the railway line terminates, forbidding him to enter the town of Howrah. The Police Commissioner of Calcutta was present at the Howrah railway station. Pandit Madan Mohan alighted and calmly drove to his residence and addressed a crowded public meeting. He left the next day. There was no arrest and no prosecution. Is the Bombay Magistrate aware of these facts?

* * * *

The Magistrate did not want the Pandit to go to prison and imposed a fine, but he was fully aware that the Pandit and the other accused, including the ladies, had already passed 6 days in the police lock-up, which is unfit for human habitation. They could have easily remained at liberty by signing a nominal bond, and the Magistrate asked them to do so, but all patriots refuse all facilities. Has the Magistrate any explanation for this extraordinary conduct of the accused whom he convicted?

* * * *

Not far from Bombay there is a Magistrate who considers these manifestations of defiance as a form of mania, and as a cure he prescribed two years' rigorous imprisonment for an offence which in Bombay was punished by a month's simple imprisonment.

* * * *

The idea everywhere is to beat down the spirit of the people into submission by police excesses and Draconian sentences. If it were a frenzied mob or a crowd of hooligans these measures would have had the desired effect, but how can they kill a movement which holds all that is best and noblest in the manhood and womanhood of India? Think of all the martyrs of the world and consider them reincarnated in India.

* * * *

What is being witnessed in Bombay and elsewhere is the maxi-

(Continued on page 11.)

TRUTH ABOUT THE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

INDIAN MODERATES' DREAM, 'A TRAGIC FARCE.'

(BY OSIRIS.)

"But the mischief of it is that there seems small chance of harmony. The Conservatives in general and a number of the Liberals, too, have made it clear that their object is to resist any advance beyond the limits of the Simon proposals. And that means, of course, no settlement that would be acceptable to any substantial section of Indian opinion. We can only hope that between now and the autumn the folly—to call it by no harder name—of this intransigent attitude will be realised. Otherwise the Conference bids fair to be a tragic farce.

"NEW STATESMAN."

Without associating oneself with either the hope or the fear so benevolently, if frankly, epxressed by this organ of British Fabianism, one may accept its brief and precise statement, made in mail-week, as representing a clear view of the whole situation that has been created over the Round Table Conference.

INTELLECTUAL HONESTY.

It need hardly be pointed out that the "New Statesman" is no friend of Indian Nationalism and that despite its pretensions of moral superiority and a truly Fabian piety, it has consistently maintained the praiseworthy attitude of hostility towards the Congress and its aspirations. It is, however, far more outspoken than most of the goody goody English journals whose subtle, whining hypocrisy is decidedly more dangerous than the open hostility of a majority of professedly Tory spokesmen. The sort of intellectual honesty that is displayed in the "New Statesman" criticism has become as rare today as it is admirable in the general political atmosphere of intrigue.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

There is nothing startling, obviously, about this British journal's analysis of the prospects of the Conference: there is nothing in the nature of prophecy either in the vision of the tragic farce. It merely vindicates the line of action pursued by the Congress with quiet strength and in the face of organised attempts to baffle and break it. But it should specially appeal to those who have worked themselves up to the pitch of hysterics over the prospects of 'peace.' Congress support to the Indian Moderates' plead for co-operation with the Government and cessation of the present Congress activities with a view to active participation of this country in the Conference. The whole basis of the Conference as it exists to-day ought to cut the ground (if "terra firma" can have any place in dream phenomena) under the feet of the worthy crowd of Moderates, careerists and other adventurous gentry who are counting on the Congress to come round to the path of co-operation.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

"Blessings" Of Foreign Rule.

Defending the policy of "Discriminating Protection" Sjt. Padam P. Ginwala made, in the course of his interview with Reuter's, some telling remarks regarding Government's unsympathetic and dilatory attitude in working that policy. He effectively proved his point contrasting the delay in granting a measure of protection to the textile industry "while the prosperous oil industry was allowed to retain the substance of protection." That is not all. Government have been literally sleeping for more than a year over the recommendations of the Tariff Board regarding the Chemical Industry. In other countries such a scandal would, long before the end of a year, have resulted in Government being kicked out of office. And worst scandal of all is, as Sjt. Ginwala pointed out, that the railway management was not adjusted to the conditions of modern business and the methods of production and distribution. This is a preliminary obligation of every Government except the Indian which cannot be bothered by such a nuisance as the development of this country's industries. Sjt. Ginwala's interview shows that a policy, however sound and necessary, cannot be worked effectively save by a national Government. The Indian Government is not a National Government.

Flogging In Pindi Jail?

The "Bande Mataram" of Lahore publishes a harrowing tale of alleged maltreatment of political prisoners in the Rawalpindi jail. According to its special correspondent it is said that many political prisoners have gone on hunger-strike as a protest against bad diet and other hardships that they have to undergo and, their number has been increasing every day. With a view to suppressing this protest, the authorities, it is alleged, tried to shut the prisoners in solitary cells. They demurred and raised the usual shouts in protest. Many of them have therefore been punished with solitary confinement for a week and they are not allowed to have interviews. It is further alleged that a high district official visited the jail, was greeted with slogans which enraged him so much that he ordered five prisoners to be given thirty stripes each, although only three of them were considered by the Civil Surgeon to be fit to undergo the punishment of flogging.

Will Government Deny?

Shriyut Shankar Das who was flogged on August 7, shouting all the time "Long Live Revolution," fainted after receiving 15 stripes. Great sensation prevails in the city and it is believed that other political prisoners also intend to shout national slogans and go on a hunger-strike. If the allegations published in the "Bande Mataram" are true, the Punjab Government owe it to ordinary canons of civilisation to deal severely with those responsible for the excesses. If, on the other hand, these allegations are untrue, then it is the duty of their official propagandist and their publicity department to issue a statement about the whole facts. Setting the public mind at rest is surely more important than issuing a grand list of half a dozen persons who may have apologised to Government for participating in the Civil Disobedience movement.

Unfair.

The principal Aero Club in this country has deservedly recognised the services to the cause of aviation of Messrs. Chawla, Engineer, Tata and Manmohan Singh by awarding each of them a gold medal. A similar honour has now been conferred on Mr. Bharucha who flew from England to East Africa, terminating his flight at Nairobi. But the public will be surprised to find that the pioneer amongst Indians in long distance flights, Mr. Kabali, should still remain without similar recognition. His record was unique, a trans-Continental flight from London to Tripoli when a series of adverse circumstances compelled him to abandon the flight to India. Mr. Kabali received a tribute from the Henderson Flying School when after the short period of 25 days he passed all tests for "A" and "B" licenses and "landed at a Lympne meeting like an old hand." This neglect of Mr. Kabali's achievement by the Aero Club of India is hardly creditable to that organisation.

PESHAWAR PEOPLE'S TRAGIC PLAINT

(Continued on Page 1.)

they were in correspondence with the Haji of Turangzai who on their invitation was raising a laskhar with the intention of entering Peshawar district. The Congress and Naujawan Bharat Sabha were thus engaged in fomenting open rebellion against the Government and the Local Government have, therefore, declared them to be Unlawful Associations under the provisions of Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908.

On the 4th May in the early hours of the morning the city was again occupied by troops and with their support the police arrested a large number of people and took possession of and searched the headquarters of the two Associations. The military in Peshawar were acting solely in support of the Civil Authorities and as soon as the Civil Authorities no longer required military support the troops would be withdrawn from the city.

THE PEOPLE'S CASE.

We now proceed to state the case on behalf of the people as disclosed from the evidence of witnesses examined by us.

Since the days of the last non-co-operation movement in 1920-21 the people of the Frontier Province began to take interest in Congress Politics, but the movement was then confined to big cities and had not touched the masses. Since a year however there has been a general awakening throughout the province and large masses of people have been stirred and are prepared to undergo any sufferings even to the extent of laying down their lives in the struggle for freedom for which the Congress stands. The doctrine of non-violence which is the basis of all activities underlying the Congress programme has caught the imagination of the people and worked a miracle and in spite of the most barbarous atrocities committed on unarmed and unresisting men, women, and children, they have maintained the general spirit of non-violence, displayed cool courage and patient endurance of suffering to a degree which was never expected from a race so martial as the Pathans are and so proverbially excitable in temperament. This result has been attributed to the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi who has a large number of very influential and prominent Pathan followers. The staunchest follower of Mahatma Gandhi is Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan who owns large properties in the Peshawar district and whose word is regarded as law by the masses. He wears Khaddar and puts on Gandhi Cap and his followers number several thousands. To supplement the activities of the Congress he has started an Association called Khudai Khidmatgar (Servants of God) the membership of which is estimated by some at a hundred thousand volunteers everyone of whom is pledged to strict non-violence. A large number of delegates and volunteers from the province attended the Lahore Congress and returned with a determination to carry on the work of the Congress with redoubled energy. New Congress Committees came into existence and old ones became more energetic. In all these activities the Government saw a serious menace to British rule and they decided upon a policy of destroying all the Congress Organizations root and branch in the province by every means in their power and simultaneously of striking a blow at the influence of Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

RUTHLESS REPRESSION.

In pursuance of this policy a campaign of ruthless repression was started and the Authorities selected the Peshawar district as the first field for their operations in that behalf. On 5th April the local Congress Committee resolved to forthwith picket liquor shops in Peshawar city Some of the liquor contractors requested the Congress Committee to grant them fifteen days' time to dispose of their stock. Thereupon on the 7th April the Congress Committee notified to the liquor contractors that picketing would commence on the 23rd April. On the morning of the 22nd April the All-India Congress Committee deputation that was proceeding to Peshawar to make inquiry into the working of the North-West Frontier Regulations was stopped at Attock and not allowed to enter the province. When this news was known in the city of Peshawar a large procession was taken out through the city and in the evening a huge mass meeting was held at Shahi Bagh to protest against the order of the Government and it was also decided at the meeting to start picketing of liquor shops from the morning of the 23rd. The Authorities arrested nine of the prominent members of the Congress in the early hours of the morning. At daybreak when people came to know of the arrest of these leaders they met in the Congress Committee office and learnt that warrants were out against two more leaders. The arrangements for picketing the liquor shops were being carried out. There was a spontaneous hartal all over the city. After 9 A.M. when people were standing in a crowd to give ovation to the volunteers who were being sent out on picketing duty, a Sub-Inspector of Police with armed constables came in a lorry to the Congress office and intimated that he had with him two more warrants. The two leaders on receiving this news came out of the office and sat in the lorry. After the lorry had proceeded a short distance one of its tyres got punctured and the Sub-Inspector was thinking of sending for another lorry when the arrested leaders told the Sub-Inspector that they would of their own accord present themselves in the Thana if he had no objection. The Sub-Inspector agreed to this and went away. The procession started with the leaders and reached the Kabuli Gate Thana. They found the gates of the Thana closed. For half an hour all endeavours to get the gates opened were futile. The Assistant Superintendent of Police arrived on horseback when the people shouted national slogans. He got angry and left in a huff. In the meantime the Sub-Inspector who had arrested the leaders exhorted the people to remain non-violent and to disperse. The leaders went inside the Police Station and the crowd began to disperse with shouts of Inquilab Zindabad. (Long Live Revolution), Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai, etc., etc.

ARMOURED CARS COME AT GREAT SPEED.

All of a sudden two or three armoured cars came at a great speed from behind without blowing the horn or giving any warning whatever of their approach and drove into the crowd regardless of consequences. Several people were run over of whom some were wounded and some killed on the spot. The people were not armed. They had nothing with them, no lathis, hatchets, stones, or bricks. In spite of such grave provocation the crowd behaved with great restraint collecting the wounded and dead persons. Some people went in front of the car and implored that the car should stop. As the crowd collected in front of the car the car was being reversed. At this time one Englishman came dashing on a motor cycle. The cycle collided with the armoured car and the Englishman fell down and was run over by the car. Fire was opened by someone from the car and it so happened that one of the cars accidentally caught fire. The Deputy Commissioner came out of his armoured car and when he was going into the Thana he fell down on the staircase of the Thana unconscious. In a minute he gained consciousness and ordered the crew of the armoured cars to open fire. As a result of this firing several people were killed and wounded and the crowd was pushed back some distance. At about half past eleven endeavours were made by one or two outsiders to pursuade the crowd on the one hand to disperse and the authorities on the other to remove the troops and the armoured cars. The crowd all along in spite of the provocation given to them by the authorities were willing to disperse if they were allowed to remove the dead and the injured and if the armoured cars and the troops were removed. The authorities on the other hand expressed their determination not to remove the armoured cars and the troops. The result was that the people did not disperse and were ready to receive the bullets and lay down their lives.

THE SECOND FIRING.

The second firing then began and off and on lasted for more than three hours not only in the bazar but also in the bye-lanes. A large number of persons were killed and wounded. A rough estimate given by some witnesses is two to three hundred killed and many more wounded. Five or six Khilafat volunteeers who were among those engaged in removing the dead and the wounded were also killed. Several corpses therefore could not be removed and were, it is alleged, taken in a lorry to some unknown destination and dispersed off. The Khilafat volunteers and others were able to remove about sixty dead bodies mostly from bye-lanes to the Khilafat office. A large number of wounded also were taken to that office and after dressing were sent by Dr. Khan Saheb to the Lady Reading Hospital. This facility also could be secured after great difficulty and with the help of Dr. Khan Saheb. Government had not provided any facilities even for first-aid to the wounded and had done everything in their power and had taken all precautions to minimize the extent of the havoc caused by the merciless firing.

"A HELL TO LIVE IN."

At about 6 in the evening the military raided the Congress Office and removed the Congress Flag, badges, etc. At night they removed two dead bodies which were brought late in the evening to the Khilafat Office and kept for the night at a Madrassa nearby. For the next two or three days Peshawar became a hell to live in owing to the atrocities of the British troops. All of a sudden the authorities on the night of the 25th removed not only the military but also the usual police which was protecting the city. The city was thus left at the mercy of the Transborder raiders and plunderers. Congress and Khilafat volunteers came forward and bravely met the situation by guarding the gates of the city, and nothing untoward happened. On the night of the 28th the police again appeared and took charge from the volunteers. On the 4th May the military, all of a sudden, reoccupied the city. That morning they raided the Congress and Youth League offices, removed all papers, cash, etc., and mercilessly belaboured a large number of volunteers who were there and even looted a shop near the Congress office. From that day onward the city has been for all practical purposes under Martial Law. Life, liberty, or property of no one in Peshawar is safe. On the 31st May when the Sulaiman Committee was holding its inquiry in Peshawar the military opened fire without the slightest justification on people who were taking for burial dead bodies of two children alleged to have been shot by a British soldier by accident. As a result of this firing on the party at least ten people were killed and twenty-two wounded. It has all along been a reign of terror in Peshawar. The province has become a forbidden land to the outside world. To screen the ugly happenings from the public eye it is isolated from the rest of India and no public leader is allowed to step in there, see things for himself and expose the abuses of the administration. Methods no less atrocious are being pursued in other parts of the Peshawar district and also in other districts of the province where the Congress has influence. All the Congress Organizations, Youth Leagues, and allied Organisations have been declared illegal. In spite of all this the spirit of the people has remained unbroken and strict non-violence has been observed.

We hope we have fairly stated both sides of the case. We are aware that Government have from time to time elaborated their case in the press communiques but we have taken all material facts as stated by them in their somewhat lengthy communique issued two weeks after the occurrence. We are also aware that we have ommitted certain incidents connected with the happenings of the 23rd April in the case of the people and we have not stated even in bare outline the happenings in other places in the province. From these ommissions in our statement of the people's case it should not be understood that we do not attach much importance to the incidents narrated by the witnesses in that connection. We feel however that the report would be too bulkly and the importance of its main features lost sight of were we to attempt to deal with them at any length. In this view we have decided to review the more important of these incidents very briefly in the course of our report. At the same time we are of opinion that any one who desires to fully understand and appreciate the implications of our findings should also read the evidence both oral and documentary upon which they are based.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS OF RUTHLESS REPRESSION.

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MAIN ISSUES.

We now proceed to consider the issues involved in our inquiry. The terms of reference to the Sulaiman Committee limit the scope of the enquiry to the happenings of 23rd April and the necessary measures taken by the authorities to deal with the situation on that day. The scope of our inquiry is much wider. But we propose for the sake of convenience to deal with and dispose of in the first place the main issues arising out of the happenings of 23rd April.

These issues, in our opinion, are:—

1. Whether in the situation that had arisen on the 23rd April at Peshawar firing by armoured cars and troops was justified.

2. Whether, in any case, the provisions of law and procedure were complied with before such firing.

3. Whether the situation could not have been dealt with otherwise restricted to the minimum force.

4. Whether the firing by the armoured cars and the military was restricted to the minimum.

5. What was the extent of the casualties?

Our decisions on these issues must necessarily depend upon the view we take of the evidence regarding the series of incidents constituting the whole case. We therefore propose to consider and discuss these incidents.

BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF ARMOURED CARS.

The case on behalf of the Government is that officials had heard:

(a) that the two leaders had been forcibly rescued by the crowd,

(b) that the crowd had injured the Assistant Superintendent of Police with a stone,

(c) that there had broken out a serious riot in the town and

(d) that the crowd was armed with lathis crowbars, hatchets, sticks, etc., and was violent.

The case on behalf of the people, on the other hand, is that all these allegations are untrue and deliberately invented to justify the massacre of the innocent indulged in by the officials and in fact the crowd was absolutely non-violent and peacefully dispersing immediately after the two leaders were admitted into Thana when all of a sudden without any warning the armoured cars rushed in.

PEOPLE UNARMED.

The authorities have led no evidence before the Sulaiman Committee to prove their allegation that a riot had broken out at the Kabuli Gate and the police were unable to cope with the situation. In the communique dated the 23rd, 27th and 28th April (Ex. Y, Y/1, and Y/2) this allegation is mentioned as the main justification for taking the armoured cars to the gate and it seems surprising that the authorities should have practically abandoned this vital part of their case before the Sulaiman Committee. They have also failed to lead any evidence to prove that the crowd had forcibly rescued the two leaders or that the Assistant Superintendent of Police was hurt with a stone from the crowd. On the contrary the evidence before the Sulaiman Committee discloses that these allegations are untrue as we will presently show. The authorities have made some endeavour to prove the remaining allegation namely that the crowd was armed with sticks, lathis, etc., but here, too, several important witnesses before the Sulaiman Committee have deposed that the people were peaceful and that they had no arms and were dispersing peacefully immediately after the leaders were admitted into the Thana.

A large number of witnesses have testified before us that every one of these allegations is untrue.

This part of the people's case finds further corroboration in the evidence led before the Sulaiman Committee. The City Magistrate, Sadulla Khan, is reported to have stated that the crowd before the Thana was "perfectly non-violent" before the armoured cars arrived and the crowd had no sticks or other arms and that it was melting away. Abdul Hamid Khan has stated that at the time the leaders entered the Chowki some of the crowd dispersed, that a body of police entered the city and that a police officer came and got back after sometime. Ghulam Mahamad has stated that after the leaders went into the Chowki many people left the crowd after a few minutes. The City Magistrate has further stated that he repeatedly warned the authorities against the employment of the Military, that he did not see the Assistant Superintendent of Police was pelted with stones and that he informed the Deputy Commissioner not to be prejudiced by the statements of the Assistant Superintendent of Police and that there was no need of military. Diwan Dina Nath, a barrister has stated that at the time the two leaders were at the Police Chowki the Assistant Superintendent arrived and left and he was positive that no brickbats were thrown at him. Allauddin Shah, the Sub-Inspector of Police who arrested the two leaders has stated that he allowed the accused to accompany the crowd to the police station on their giving him word that they would wait for him at the Kabuli Gate Thana which they did. Mr. Fookes, the Superintendent of Police, has stated that the trouble originated in the arrest of two Congress leaders and that he was informed by the police escorting the accused that they had been mobbed and the arrested persons released and he has further stated that subsequently Mr. Sadulla Khan, the City Magistrate, had told the Deputy Commissioner on the telephone that the leaders had surrendered and the crowd dispersed and that there was no need for reinforcement.

"AN AFTER THOUGHT."

It appears that the police escort alleged to have been mobbed or any person on whose information the Assistant and Deputy Commissioner thought it advisable to rush to the city with armoured cars have not been examined before the Sulaiman Committee. It is significant that not a single person has appeared before the Sulaiman Committee to say that he was hurt by any of the implements with which the crowd was alleged to have been armed. It is also to be noted that in the press communiques of the 23rd, 27th and 28th April, the the allegation that the crowd was armed does not find a place. Two weeks after the occurrence the press communique of the 6th May, for the first time, mentions that one of the crowd was armed with an axe and many of its members were armed with bricks and this contradicts the allegation that the people were armed with all sorts of implements. It was when the Punjab Government pointed out to the Government of India that very bad effect was being caused by the rumour that machine guns were used to disperse the crowd that a further communique (Ex. Y5) was issued in which it was stated that the crowd was armed with iron rails, axes, poles and heavy bamboo. It seems to us, therefore, that the allegation was an after-thought invented for the purpose of removing the bad effect caused by the use of the machine gun.

A very strong proof of the crowd being unarmed would be found in the conduct of the two platoons of Garhwalis which refused to fire when orderd to. The Garhwali soldier is generally regarded to be loyal and the sole ground on which these platoons refused to fire was that the people at whom they were asked to level their rifles were unarmed and peaceful (vide witnesses Nos. 18, 19 and 26). Equally striking proof is contained in Ex. T and U which are photographs taken after the first firing on the 23rd April showing the unarmed crowd facing the armoured cars, the British troops and the Garhwalis. Witness No. 55 states:—

"In the photographs none of the crowd appears to possess a stick, a lathi or an axe. And in fact they did not have any such weapons."

On a consideration of the whole evidence, therefore, we have no difficulty whatever in finding:—

(1) that there was no outbreak of riot at the Kabuli Gate on the morning of the 23rd April,

(2) that the two leaders were not rescued by the people from police custody,

(3) that the Assistant Superintendent of Police was not hurt by a stone from the crowd,

(4) that the people had no arms such as lathis, sticks, etc., and

(5) that they were absolutely non-violent and were dispersing when the leaders were admitted into the Thana.

ARRIVAL OF ARMOURED CARS AND AFTER.

At this moment, that is, when the Congress leaders were taken into the Thana and the crowd had commenced peacefully to disperse with shouts of national slogans, the first of the three or four armoured cars came running at a great speed without blowing the horn or giving any warning and rushed into the crowd opposite the Kabuli Gate Police Station and crushed under its wheels 12 or 14 persons instantaneously, killed six or seven and seriously injured the rest. The crowd naturally raised an alarm in protest. Witnesses Nos. 2, 3, 7, 8, 9; 10: 14; 18; 24 and 26; who were present on the scene all corroborate this in unequivocal language. This tragic incident has not been mentioned in any of the communiques of the 23rd, 27th and 28th April. The local representative of the Associated Press who has been examined before us (vide witness No. 62) states that in his first telegram about the happenings of the 23rd April, he had mentioned this particular incident but when the telegram appeared in the press it was found that the portion referring to the incident was not there. In the opinion of the witness the telegram was interfered with by the censor. Two weeks after the occurrence when the news about the incident had leaked out in other parts of India the Government of India for the first time in their communique dated the 6th May casually stated that an armoured car in the confusion had also run over one or perhaps two persons in the crowd. Mark the words one or perhaps two. Apart from the evidence of a large number of eye witnesses which in our opinion is conclusive that 12 to 14 persons were the victims of this outrage the evidence before the Sulaiman Committee materially supports the case of the people in regard to this incident. The Sub-Inspector, Allauddin Shah, has stated that he saw armoured cars coming into the city, the first of which ran over and crushed five Indians. Major Dimond, the Civil Surgeon, had deposed that out of patients admitted in hospital five or six persons were such as could have been run over by armoured car. Mr. Sadulla Khan, the City Magistrate, stated that he saw three armoured cars and bodies of two Indians lying on the road. It is interesting to note here that Captain King of the Royal Tank Corps in charge of the First Armoured Car Company has stated in answer to a question by Mr. Justice Pankridge that the cars under orders had to be moving forward in spite of the crowd standing in front of them. In face of such overwhelming evidence in regard to the incident Mr. Metcalfe, the Deputy Commissioner, who was responsible for taking the armoured cars in the city maintains before the Sulaiman Committee that he was certain that no one was injured by the car as it went exceedingly slowly, constantly using the hooter, stopping when the passage was impossible and the crowd made way owing to the moral effect of the armoured cars! It is therefore not surprising that the first three press notes are silent about this incident and the press note of the 6th May treats this incident as of no consequence.

It cannot be and indeed it has not been contended that the armoured cars were brought to the Kabuli Gate merely as a precautionary measure, for if that were so, they would have been kept at a safe distance and taken to the spot if and when the need for their use had arisen. The speed at which they were driven and the manner in which they were rushed into the crowd killing and wounding several people militate against any such supposition. The testimony of all the eye witnesses who appeared before us as also that of the City Magistrate Sadullah Khan and some other witnesses before the Sulaiman Committee, has convinced us that if the Deputy Commissioner had not brought the armoured cars and rushed them through the crowd the people woud have dispersed as indeed they had already begun to disperse and nothing further would have happened. Even Major Sandilands, Commanding Peshawar Brigade, in his evidence before the Sulaiman Committee has admitted that the armoured cars were brought to the Kabuli Gate without a proper consideration of the situation.

"CREATING A MORAL EFFECT."

The evidence in regard to this incident is so overwhelming and so conclusive that we have no doubt whatsoever.

(a) that the Deputy Commissioner at about 10-30 a.m. on 23rd April rushed from the Cantonment to the city with three or four armoured cars and without warning took the crowd unawares, with the result that the wheels of one or two armoured cars crushed about 12 to 14 persons, six or seven of whom were instantaneously killed and the remaining seriously injured,

(b) the every endeavour had been made and step taken to prevent this incident being known to the outside public and perhaps also to the higher authorities,

(c) that the armoured cars were taken to the gate by the Deputy Commissioner in spite of the advice of the City Magistrate who was on the spot that the crowd was non-violent, unarmed and had begun to disperse and there was no necessity for reinforcements,

(d) that the Deputy Commissioner took the armoured cars to the Kabuli Gate not as a precautionary measure but deliberately to create a moral effect and to strike terror,

(e) that if the armoured cars had not been brought and rushed into the crowd regardless of consequences the subsequent tragic events of the day would not have happened.

FATE OF THE DESPATCH RIDER.

Witnesses who appeared before us have emphatically asserted that a European Despatch Rider followed the first armoured car at a high speed on a motor cycle and the rider collided with the car whilst it was being reversed after crushing several people with the result that he fell down and was also crushed under it. Witness No. 3, Pir Baksh gives the following acount of the incident:—

"Suddenly an armoured car entered at great speed. Without warning it rushed into the crowd whereby about fourteen persons were crushed. Then the car was reversed. I saw a motor cycle collide with the car. The cyclist fell down and was crushed under the car. I saw him fall. I did not see anybody hitting the cyclist. I was standing closeby. If any one had attacked him I could have seen it. People had gathered by chance and they had no hatchets, etc., with them."

The authorities have nowhere contended that the Despatch Rider was killed by the "mob", but a suggestion seems to have been put forward that he was knocked off his bicycle by a blow on the head dealt by a member of the crowd and that an armoured car had then run over him. This suggestion is to be found for the first time two weeks after the occurrence in the press note of the 6th May where it is stated "the man, it is alleged, had been knocked off his bicycle by a blow." It is therefore clear that up to the date of the press note the authorities were not prepared to make any definite assertion in this behalf, and no serious endeavour has been made to support this suggestion contained in the press note by any independent evidence before the Sulaiman Committee. Such meagre evidence as has been adduced is conflicting. Lieut. Singe stating that he saw one man knocking down the rider by a blow with an axe and the Sub-Inspector of Police Mr. Allauddin Shah saying that the rider fell down as a result of collision with the first car. It is significant to note here that Captain Short has stated that he saw the body of the soldier and the motor cycle under one of the armoured cars. It seems to us clear in the circumstances that this attempt on the part of the authorities to suppor the suggestion made in the press note two weeks after the occurrence has entirely failed.

We therefore find that the Despatch Rider was not hit or killed by any member of the crowd but was run over by one of the armoured cars after he fell down by collision.

AN ARMOURED CAR ON FIRE.

As in regard to some other important incidents the Government communiques of the 23rd, 27th and 28th April are silent in regard to this incident also. The press communique of the 6th May definitely connects the crowd with this incident and states that the crowd attacked the armoured cars and set fire to one of them thus forcing the crew to descend. It is indeed very difficult to believe that any unarmed men could deliberately go so near an armoured car and also set fire to it knowing full well that other armoured cars which were there would immediately kill them on the spot by opening fire. And it is equally incredible that so many officials and policemen would look on and allow the car to be set on fire in broad daylight without taking steps to prevent it. The official evidence to prove the allegation is far from satisfactory. The Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Cobb has stated that the crowd getting tow and oil ignited one of the armoured cars with the body of the despatch rider, while Captain Short has stated that he saw the crowd piling something under the armoured car and ultimately setting fire to it. No explanation is forthcoming why any of these two officers or the occupants of the amoured cars took no steps to prevent the crowd from setting fire to it. If the crowd had really set fire to the armoured car in the manner described by these two witness a large number of people on the side of the Government as well as other independent persons would have noticed the incident. And yet the authorities have not been able to produce before the Sulaiman Committee any other independent witness in support of this allegation. Setting fire to the car by the crowd is mentioned as one of the main reasons for opening fire and yet strange to say the first three communiques make no reference to the incident, although incidents such as "injuries" to the Assistant Superintendent of Police and Deputy Commissioner have been mentioned. On the other hand a large number of witnesses who appeared before us have deposed that they saw no setting fire to the armoured car.

On a consideration of the whole evidence we are of opinion that the allegation that the crowd set fire to the armoured car is not true and seems to be an after-thought intended to serve as a cover for the unjustifiable firing on the crowd by the authorities.

STONE THROWING BY THE CROWD.

We now deal with the official version that the crowd showered brickbats and stones on an extensive scale and one of such stones hit the Deputy Commissioner as a result of which he became unconscious. Several witnesses have stated before us that the crowd did not indulge in any stone throwing and that it was absolutely peaceful throughout (vide witnesses Nos. 7, 8, 10, 29, 32, 38 and 64). They further state well the main road has been very well paved and that it was not under repairs then and that

(Continued on next page.)

"ARMOURED CARS CRUSHED 12 TO 14 PERSONS."

Patel Committee's Finding.

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(Continued from previous page.)

no heap of stones was therefore anywhere near by. Some witnesses however have stated that several people in the crowd on seeing twelve or fourteen persons killed and injured by the rushing in of the armoured car without warning were excited and got hold of such small pieces of stones and pebbles as they could lay their hands on and began throwing them on the armoured car, (vide witnesses Nos. 3, 14, 18, 35 and 45). We accept this version and reject the official story that the crowd showered brickbats and stones on any extensive scale. One of the witnesses before us (No. 40) has stated that the Deputy Commissioner fell down unconscious on the steps of the Thana. Putting the two versions together namely that some stone throwing was indulged in by the crowd and that the Deputy Commissioner fell down unconscious and having regard to the evidence on this point before the Sulaiman Committee we hold that the Deputy Commissioner was hit by a piece of stone from the crowd. We desire, however, to point out that there is a large body of evidence before us that when the stone-throwing commenced responsible members of the crowd exhorted the people to remain non-violent whereupon stone throwing ceased and such stone-throwing as took place was the result of the grave provocation given by the authorities in killing and injuring several people in the crowd by driving the armoured car through it.

On a consideration of the evidence as a whole on this point we are satisfied that the Deputy Commissioner was hit by a piece of stone thrown by some member of the crowd.

CONCLUSIONS ON INCIDENTS.

Before we come to the subject of firing we summarise below our conclusions on the main incidents already discussed.

(1) There was no outbreak of riot at the Kabuli Gate on the morning of the 23rd April.

(2) The two leaders were not rescued by the people from the police custody.

(3) The Assistant Superintendent of Police was not hurt by a stone from the crowd.

(4) The people had no arms such as lathis, sticks, etc.

(5) The people were absolutely non-violent and were dispersing when the leaders were admitted into the Thana.

(6) The Deputy Commissioner at about 10.30 a.m., on the 23rd April when the people had begun to disperse rushed with three or four armoured cars from the Cantonment to the City and without warning took the people unaware with the result that the wheels of one or two armoured cars crushed about twelve to fourteen persons, six or seven of whom were instantaneously killed and the remaining seriously injuried.

(7) Every endeavour had been made and step taken to prevent the above incident being known to the outside public and perhaps to the higher authorities.

(8) That the armoured cars were taken to the gate by the Deputy Commissioner in spite of the advice of the city magistrate who was on the spot, that the crowd was non-violent unarmed and had begun to disperse and there was no necessity for reinforcements.

(9) That the Deputy Commissioner took the armoured cars to the Kabuli Gate not as a precautionary measure but deliberately to create an impression and to strike terror.

(10) If the armoured cars had not been brought and rushed into the crowd regardless of consequences, subsequent tragic events of the day would not have happened.

(11) The Despatch Rider was not hit or killed by any member of the crowd but was run over by one of the armoured cars after he fell down by collision.

(12) The allegation that the crowd set fire to the armoued car is not true and seems to be an after thought intended to serve as a cover for the unjustifiable firing by the authorities and

(13) The Deputy Commissioner was hit by a piece of stone thrown by some member of the crowd.

FIRING.

Apart from the first shot said to have been fired in self-defence from a revolver by one of the crew of an armoured car, it is common ground that firing was resorted to on two occasions—once between 10.30 to 12 in the morning and again from 1-30 to 5 p.m. off and on. It has been alleged that on the first occasion armoured car was alone used for firing. The impression left on our minds on hearing the witnesses who gave evidence before us is that besides firing by the armoured car, troops also simultaneously fired. This point however is not very material. The second firing which was on a more extensive scale and much longer in duration was both by the armoured cars and the troops.

A—FIRST FIRING.

This took place near the Kabuli Gate whilst the crowd was engaged in removing the killed and injured crushed under the armoured car. The crowd was at once pushed back some distance inside the Kissa Khanni Bazar and was thus rendered unable to remove all the dead and wounded to which further numbers were added as a result of the firing. It is difficult to ascertain separately the extent of casualties caused by the first firing.

The official communique tries to make out that the firing started after the "mob" had done to death the European Despatch Rider, hit the Deputy Commissioner with a stone, also an occupant of the armoured car as he came out of his car (who had to defend himself by using his revolver) and set fire to the armoured car with a view to burning alive the occupants. In view of our clear findings on these incidents we regret we are unable to accept the alleged justification for firing. True, we have not recorded any separate finding regarding the allegation that one of the crew was so attacked that he had to defend himself by using his revolver but the evidence before us is clear and emphatic that the allegation is untrue. The burden of proof lies on the party who pleads self-defence and we understand that even the particular crew has not been examined before the Sulaiman Committee. One other matter to which we would like to make a passing reference is that the sequence of events leading to the first firing in the case for Government is not borne out by the evidence before us. All our witnesses are unanimous in ascertaining that the first rounds were fired before one of the armoured cars had caught fire. The alleged justification for firing would lose much of its force if this sequence of happenings is accepted and we have no hesitation in saying that we accept it. In any case this point is not so material in view of our finding that no connection has been established between the so-called violence of the "mob" and the burning of the car.

"A SHOCKING PIECE OF INHUMANITY."

The only incident which we hold has been proved is that some irresponsible members of the crowd threw stray stones, etc., one of which struck the Deputy Commissioner and caused him an injury but this by itself cannot be any justification for the firing from the armoured car. The fact in our opinion is that the Deputy Commissioner had perpetrated a most shocking piece of inhumanity on the crowd by rushing an armoured car through them and thereby killing and injuring several persons and he perhaps saw no escape out of it except by giving the happenings of the 23rd April the form of a serious riot and painting the crowd in the blackest possible colour. It seems to us clear that the Deputy Commissioner had used this little incident of an injury to him as an occasion for ordering the armoured car to open fire.

B—SECOND FIRING.

The second firing took place in the Kissa Khanni Bazaar near Dhaki Nalbandi. After the first firing, endeavour was made by some of the onlookers for conciliation. Hakim Abdul Jalil Khan a prominent citizen of Peshawar and some others intervened and pleaded and argued with a view to avoid further disaster. The Hakim is a respectable citizen and it appears he commands respect both of the people and the authorities. He has been prominently associated with the nationalist movement in the Frontier Province during the last decade or so, though for the past two years he has been less active. He says the authorities also appreciated his efforts for keeping the atmosphere peaceful and perhaps that was one reason why he has not been thrown into prison. He had information—obviously from official sources—about the impending arrests on the 22nd. On the 23rd morning, he learnt that the arrests had been effected, so he hastened to interviewed his friends including Syed Lal Badshah in the jail. Whilst he was in the jail he heard that armoured cars and troops had entered the city. Arriving in the Kissa Khanni Bazaar the Hakim found a peaceful crowd (provoked though it was) entirely unarmed confronted by military force. He learnt that some people had been run over and thate some had been shot down too. The armoured car had already caught fire and the fire engine had appeared on the scene. As he was known fairly well to the authorities he spoke to some of them. He was permitted to use the fire engine as a platform for addressing the crowd. He conveyed to them the message he had brought from the leaders in jail and asked the people to remain non-violent to the bitter end. According to his statement the people were willing to disperse even at that stage if they were permitted to remove the dead and the wounded, and the armoured cars and troops were withdrawn. Hakim Abdul Jalil says he warned the authorities that it would be a grave mistake to fire upon the crowd which he suggested could be easily dispersed by means of the water hose. If this failed (the Hakim went on to suggest) as a matter of extreme necessity they could charge the crowd with lathis but there was no case whatever for firing. The Magistrate to whom he was speaking was none other than Mr. Isemonger, the Inspector-General of Police, to whom Mr. Cobb, the Assistant Commissioner, had handed over charge after the first firing. Mr. Isemonger replied "we have decided upon our arrangements and must proceed with them." Some days later the Hakim had occasion to refer to his suggestion regarding the water hose in an informal talk the Assistant Superintendent of Police, and he was told that the hose had been cut. The Hakim promptly replied that it could easily have been replaced even if it had been cut. Indeed such a frivolous objection in such a serious matter was itself nothing shout of a crime.

The Hakim's efforts having failed he went home. Soon after the second firing started the description of which as given by witnesses can be summarised thus:—

INDISCRIMINATE FIRING.

The firing went on in the same reckless manner in which the armoured cars had rushed through the crowd. It seems hardly necessary to show that the firing was altogether indiscriminate, for there is no serious claim to the contrary by those who were directly responsible for it. The position of the military authorities seems to be clear that once they were asked to open fire they went ahead with their business. If the thing was worth doing it was worth doing well. It was none of their business to find out who was innocent and who was not nor could they pause to respect distinctions of age or sex. Some women and children are said to have become victims of their bullets. If more women and children were not killed the reason was that there were not many in the crowd to be killed. But not only was no care taken to discriminate, on the other hand good care was taken to see that the job was done thoroughly well. We have been assured by trustworthy witnesses that it was not only the crowd in the bazaar that was fired at, but people looking on from balconies were also shot at and the range of firing included side streets and bye-lanes. We have been told by witnesses that a large number of bullet marks are still visible in the balconies. Much has been made of the "barricade" erected by the people to show that the "mob" had adopted an aggressive attitude. The barricade in this case, the evidence shows was merely defensive and was not a preparation for aggression. And what barricade could the people erect when exposed to the vo of bullets in the Kissa Khanni Bazaar. Empty packing cases lying outside some shops were all they could lay their hands on. This packing case barricade may show that there were people in the crowd who had lost their presence of mind, but it certainly does not prove that violence was being committed by them.

INTERMITTENT FIRING FOR 4 HOURS.

The firing started after 1 o'clock and with intervals—filled by exercises in bayoneting, in which people taking shelter beneath shop-front planks were hunted out—continued till about 5 in the afternoon. It would be a miracle, therefore, if the number of casualties remained as low as the official versions would make it out to be. But we shall discuss this point a little later. First let us give some further details about the firing.

Evidence before us shows that at least some of those run over by the armoured cars were at first allowed to be removed without let or hindrance. But later even volunteers engaged in this work were fired upon and five or six Khilafat volunteers were shot dead (vide witnesses Nos. 21, 22 and 35). Not even those belonging to the Scout Association were permitted to do this work. Thenceforward the volunteers had to confine their humanitarian work to the bye lanes. Another feature about the attitude of the military towards volunteers engaged in removing the dead and the injured is the arrest of some members of the Seva Samiti Scout organization in the afternoon by the British soldiers who raided the Congress Office. Members of this organization giving evidence before us have told us that they had assured the officers that they were merely engaged in humanitarian work. Mr. A. C. Banawal (witness No. 62) till recently representative of the Associated Press of India at Peshawar confirms this. He was himself present on the occasion as a pressman.

We have before us evidence of the refusal by two Garhwali platoons to fire upon an unarmed gathering. There is also evidence to show that the refusal was not confined to the Garhwalis. Two witnesses (Nos. 21 and 28) say that a Sowar was ordered by his officer to fire, but on his refusal to do so he was shot at by the officer. The Sowar escaped, but his horse was killed. Corroboration of this story is forthcoming so far as the dead horse with bullet wound is concerned. (Vide witnesses Nos. 18, 29, 38 and 55.)

When a tragedy on such a scale is enacted there is no meaning in saying that the firing was resorted to merely to disperse a rowdy gathering. The official versions do not try to make out that mere buckshot was used. All our witnesses who have anything to say on this point speak only of bullets. It would not be out of place to quote here a few relevant passages from the statements of some witnesses.

Witness No. 38 Syed Amir Badshah, President of the Zamindars' Association in Peshawar, has described the second firing in the following words:—

"All of us went to Kissa Khanni Bazaar. A horse was lying dead having been hit by a bullet. Three armoured cars were standing in a row in the Kissa Khanni and one of them was on fire in front of the Kabuli Gate police station. When we reached Kissa Khanni the firing had ceased and some persons were standing there and trying to remove the dead and the wounded, meanwhile a fire engine was brought there with a view to extinguish the fire in the armoured car and started its work. The people were collected there in large numbers. In the meantime some twenty to twenty-four armed British soldiers came and stood in front of the armoured car facing the people and the same number of armed Garhwalis stood on one side. The mounted police also arrived. The people were dismayed and were trying to remove the dead and the wounded when an officer ordered a bayonet charge against them. To save themselves, the people tried to remove the dead and the wounded behind the cover of wooden boxes that they had brought from the shops and used these boxes and wooden planks as a shield against the bayonet charge. They continued raising national slogans despite this official violence which they bore peacefully and patiently. The Kissa Khanni Bazaar appeared a veritable field of slaughter. I with my comrades, Mohammad Akram Khan and others, fully witnessed the orgy of this wholesale slaughter from the upper storey of the house of Abdul Rauf, pleader. Every thing was clear to our view. Every one sighted in the streets and bye-lanes of the Kissa Khanni was indiscriminately fired at and the soldiers moved on. Every one who appeared in the balconies or roofs was shot at. Therefore we closed the doors of our upper flats as did the others, and lay hiding inside. At every bye-lane were posted three or four British soldiers for firing at the people. The firing continued from 1-15 to 4 p.m., and from 4 to 5 p.m., occasional firing was heard. The firing at the roofs and balconies was resorted to in order to secretly remove the dead bodies. A large number of dead bodies was taken in closed lorries and disposed of at some unknown place. I was peeping through a hole on hearing the noise of the lorries. I saw the dead bodies being packed in lorries. I had seen three such lorries." Government used this violence only to suppress the movement.

This evidence is corroborated in essential particulars by several other witnesses.

"ABSURD PLEA."

In face of such strong evidence and having regard to our findings on the more important incidents constituting the whole story we are unable to accept the official version that the second firing was resorted to when an attack with iron rails, axes, poles, and heavy bamboos was being made by the mob, a number of Garhwalis were injured and their commanding officer was struck in the face with a brick and the crowd had got among the troops and attempts were being made to snatch their rifles away. As we have already observed in the previous part of our report this excuse for the second firing was not put forward even in the lengthy communique issued by the Government of India on the 6th of May. But when the Punjab Government complained that bad effect was caused by rumour that there was firing by machine guns that the Government of India issued a further communique putting forward this justification for the second firing. The plea that the crowd attacked and caused hurt to a large number of Garhwalis is absurd on the face of it when we remember that Garhwali plattoons had refused to fire on the crowd because the crowd was peaceful, unarmed, and unresisting.

LAW.

The law on the subject relating to the dispersal of assemblies is contained in Sections 127-130 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Section 127 gives power to any Magistrate or officer in charge of the police station to command any unlawful assembly or any assembly of five persons or more likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace to disperse. Under Sec. 128 the Magistrate or police officer in entitled to disperse such assembly by force other than military force if upon being commanded it does not disperse or without being so commanded it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse. Section 129 provides that if any such assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed and it is necessary to disperse for the public security by military force the Magistrate of the highest rank who is present may cause it to be dispersed by such force. And lastly Section 130 provides that when the Magistrate determines to disperse such assembly by military force he may require the officer in command of soldiers to do so.

It has not been contended that the crowd which had gathered at the Kabuli Gate was an unlawful assembly. It was there for a lawful and legitimate purpose namely to honour the two leaders who had been arrested that morning. The next question, therefore is whether the crowd was likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace. We have already found that the crowd was peaceful and unarmed and had begun to disperse immediately after the two leaders were taken into the Thana. No doubt the Assistant Superintendent who had arrived there had asked the crowd to disperse but he was told that as soon as the leaders were admitted into the Thana they would disperse. Their only crime was that they shouted national slogans in the presence of the Assistant Superintendent of Police. He got angry and left in a huff. He did not take any steps to disperse the crowd, if in his opinion it was necessary to do so but immediately rushed to the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner had already started for the Kabuli Gate with three or four armoured cars followed shortly by troops without ascertaining whether any steps had been taken to disperse the assembly otherwise than by military force and whether the situation was such that the police was unable to deal with it. On the contrary the City Magistrate present on the spot had informed the Deputy Commissioner that the crowd was perfectly non-violent, unarmed and dispersing and that no military reinforcements were necessary and that he should not listen to the report of the Assistant Superintendent of Police.

"DETERMINED TO USE MILITARY FORCE."

In fact the Deputy Commissioner had started with armourcd cars even before the Assistant Superintendent of Police had met him. It is therefore clear that the Deputy Commissioner had decided to deal with the situation by military force without first ascertaining whether the assembly could be otherwise dispersed and if not whether it was necessary for the public security to disperse it by military force. We have already found that the armoured cars and the military were taken there not as a precautionary measure but with a determination to use them to strike terror. No attempt was made by the Deputy Commissioner even after reaching the gate to use other methods of dispersing the crowd and indeed he had no desire to do so. He was determined to use military force otherwise he would not have brought the armcured cars, and the military face to face with the crowd but would have kept them at a safe distance.

In these circumstances we are convinced that the provisions of Section 127 to 129 of the Criminal Procedure Code have been altogether ignored. And it has been established that no steps were taken to disperse the crowd if it was found necessary to do so, in accordance with the provisions of Section 127 and 128. The use of military force to disperse an assembly is permissible as a last resort when all other methods fail and also if it is found necessary for the security of the public to disperse it. But the Deputy Commissioner had no use for these legal provisions. He straightaway decided to use and did use military force.

The mentality of the Magistrate, Mr. Isemonger, who ordered the second firing was no different. He knew that the crowd would disperse if they were allowed to remove the dead and wounded and if the military and armoured cars were withdrawn. He would not agree. He knew that the Pathans were determined to receive the bullets and lay down their lives but he was equally determined to give the bullets if the crowd did not disperse unconditionally. He was implored to use other and less brutal methods to disperse the assembly if he was not prepared to accept the first alternative. No, he would not listen. On the contrary, he gave a straight reply to the Hakim (witness No. 55): "we have decided upon our arrangements and must proceed with them." This reply illustrates the mentality behind the second firing. Mr. Isemonger too had no use for Section 129 and ordered firing with the results which we have already described.

EXTENT OF CASUALTIES.

We have made special endeavours to ascertain the number of the killed and the wounded on the 23rd April. The authorities by prohibiting us from holding the enquiry on the spot have made our task more difficult. We are confident that if this enquiry had been held on the spot our Committee would have been in a better position to estimate the number of casualties. The authorities have from the beginning made efforts to minimise the gravity of the happenings of the 23rd. It was after a fortnight that they admit in their press communique that one or perhaps two persons' got crushed under one of the armoured cars. The message of the Associated Press dealing with this incident was allowed to be published only in a mutilated form after omitting the matter in question. The Congress and the Khilafat Committees had barely a week to make inquiry. They commenced work on the 26th April after the military left Peshawar city. The Congress Committee through a special sub-committee and six batches of volunteers prepared and published a list of the dead, the wounded, and the missing numbering 179. This list was made up from such information as they could collect till the 30th April and it was published in the form of a bulletin on the 1st May, (vide Ex. F). It has been stated in the bulletin itself that the list is incomplete and a further list would be published when ready. The Congress was pushing on its enquiry and had got about a hundred more names. Witness No. 8 Khuda Baksh states:

"Q. What was the number of dead and injured whose names were registered?

A. This is the bulletin (Ex. F) and from information received after the publication of bulletin hundred more names were received over and above those in the bulletin. These names were entered in the register. This number is besides the number contained in the published bulletin. The register was taken away by the English soldiers on the 4th May 1930."

The military on the morning of the 4th May raided the Congress Office, seized all the papers, etc., and took possession of the office itself. These papers included some of the papers connected with the enquiry which was being conducted by the Congress to ascertain the number of casualties. Luckily, however, a few papers including the original from which Ex. F was prepared had not been handed over to the Congress Office by witness No. 64, who had prepared the bulletin. These papers have been produced before us vide Ex. W, W-1, W-2, and W-3. Ilhai Baksh, witness No. 21 has produced from his book a list of sixty dead (Ex. 1) which he himself had prepared on the evening of 23rd April when the bodies were brought to the Khilafat Office. We might mention that witness No. 64 was specially charged by the Congress with the duty of compiling from time to time the lists. The issue of the newspaper "Sarhad" dated 29th April (Ex. J) has also published a list of 62 dead but in this names of two persons have been mentioned twice therefore it is really a list of 60 dead. A large number of wounded persons were sent by the Khilafat Committee to the hospital and it is in evidence that several of them died subsequently. It is doubtful whether the names of these persons have been included in Ex. F or J. The bulletin of the Congress, we are convinced, has been very carefully prepared and finds corroboration in the lists Ex. J and I. This bulletin was widely circulated in the city. It was affixed at various public places in the city. It cannot be said that the Government had no notice of its existence or of the list of the sixty dead published in the issue of the "Sarhad" and yet they have not so far challenged the accuracy of either of these lists or taken any steps to show that any of those persons shown as dead or missing are actually alive. In spite of all this in their first communique of the 23rd April the numbers of dead is given as 12 and in a later communique two weeks after the occurrence the number of dead is mentioned as 20. This is not at all surprising view of their anxiety throughout to conceal the extent of havoc, caused by the firing, from the public and perhaps from the higher authorities. Witnesses before us estimate the dead to be about 200 to 300 and many more wounded. Considering all the circumstances connected with the firing as described by witnesses we are not prepared to disagree with this estimate. But the actual proof before us is in respect of 125 persons dead and missing. The actual number of the dead and the missing shown in Ex. F is 122-79 dead and 43 missing. Two or three in the list of the wounded have died since the list was made. It is in evidence that of 43 persons mentioned as missing not one, so far, has been found to be alive. They can therefore be included in the list of the dead. The total number of persons proved to have been dead thus comes to 125. This figure represents the result of the inquiry made by the Congress from the 26th to 30th April. Papers relating to the inquiry made by the Congress from the 1st to 3rd May the result of which was to be incorporated in another bulletin were seized by the military on the 4th May and therefore cannot be produced before us. The figure 125 therefore does not include the result of the inquiry upto the 4th May. Further enquiry could not be proceeded with owing to the forcible occupation of the Congress Office by the military and their continued presence in the city since the 4th May.

There is a large body of hearsay evidence that dead bodies were removed in lorries by the authorities and disposed of somewhere and indeed there are two eye witnesses who testify that they had actually seen the lorries being loaded with dead bodies (vide witnesses Nos. 38 and 40). But whether this be so or not there is no doubt that a large number of dead bodies were removed and disposed off by the authorities on the night of 23rd April. In fact there is abundant evidence that at the time when five or six Khilafat volunteers were shot dead in the act of removing the dead bodies from the Kissa Khanni Bazaar a considerable number of dead bodies was lying there and those dead bodies as also bodies of persons killed in the bazaar afterwards could only have been removed by the authorities. It follows therefore that a much larger number than 125 actually proved to have been killed and missing must have been killed.

It is impossible to give any estimate even approximately of the number of the wounded. Witness after witness has stated that the number of wounded was much larger than the number of killed and missing. The newspaper "Sarhad" Ex. J mentions the figure of 300. This in our opinion is not at all an over estimate considering the number of persons killed and missing. It is common ground that a large number of wounded persons would not give their names through fear lest they might be prosecuted for participation in the so-called riot. The crowd that was fired upon included a large number of people from outlying villages and other territories and such of them as might have received injuries it is impossible to trace. This explains why in the Congress bulletin Ex. F only 56 persons are noted as wounded.

On a consideration of the whole evidence both oral and documentary we find that the actual number of persons proved to have been dead is 125 but we would add that a much larger number must have been killed and a still larger number wounded.

PESHAWAR AFTER 23RD APRIL.

The second chapter of the report deals with events after 23rd April. In the course of the chapter, the Committee says:—

We have dealt with the main case in the preceding chapter. In this chapter we propose to refer to conditions obtaining in the city and district of Peshawar and other parts of the Province since the deplorable happenings of the 23rd April. We consider it necessary to do so because the case of the people is that the authorities had decided upon a deliberate policy to crush the national movement for freedom by every means in their power and it was in pursuance of that policy that steps were taken and measures adopted to terrorise the people of those areas where the Congress has influence.

The conditions which prevailed in the city of Peshawar on and after the 23rd April have not been referred to by the Government in any of their communiques nor have they been the subject of inquiry before the Sulaiman Committee. These conditions have been described before us by a large number of witnesses most pathetically. We propose to re-

(Continued on page 11.)

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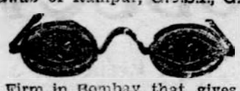

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CALCUTTA JUTE SHARES DULL.

—:o:—

Raw Jute No Demand.

Messrs. Moosa and Company in their weekly report dated Calcutta 8th instant states as under:—

JUTE SHARES.

The market during the whole week has remained dull and featureless with practically no change in prices. During the week a meeting of the Committee of the Indian Jute Mills Association was held to consider the question of closing the mills for a week during each month from October onwards. The Committee has now invited the opinion of all the members and next week probably a decision will be arrived at whether the mills should be closed for a week each month during October-December or during October-March. Some are even in favour of closing till June next but the chances are that a decision to close for a week each month during October-December 1930 will be announced.

During the week there has been a good demand for heavy goods at advancing prices and the mills are now making a fair margin of profit, especially because Raw jute is keeping quiet.

Market at the close was quiet but steady.

JUTE FABRICS.

Hessians have ruled steady during the week and there has been a slight improvement in prices. Mills have sold fairly freely even till September next year. There has been a firly good demand for Cornsacks and Cubans at improved prices. Market closed steady. There was a small fluctuation in Fatka Hessians. Prices varying from 9/11 to 9/15, closing at Rs. 9/15 for August. Fatka and from Rs. 9/14 to 10/3 closing at Rs. 10/2 for November Fatka.

The Prices for the P/D. Orders during the week remained as under:—

	9 Porters	11 Porters.
Opened at	Rs. 9/13	12/8
Lowest at	Rs. 9/12	12/8
Highest at	Rs. 10/0	12/12
Closed at	Rs. 9/14	12/12

RAW JUTE.

The market has ruled weak and there has been a further decline in values. Mills have shown some interest at lower levels but sellers predominate and prices are therefore lower. Foreign markets are taking no interest at current prices. Market closed quiet.

The fluctuations in "Futures" market during the week were, as follows:—

Opened at Rs. 36/14, Lowest at Rs. 34/13, Highest at Rs. 36/14 and closed quiet at Rs. 35.

COALS.

This section was rather irregular during the period under review and while sellers appeared for the stocks which were in demand quite recently such as, Burrakur, Equitable and Mundulpore and prices had to be written back to some extent, Bansdeopore and Union, on the other hand, were in fair demand and rates improved considerably. The former on the expectation of a better dividend while the latter had actually declared a dividend of Rs. 1/6 per share for the half-year just closed as against annas ten per share for the previous half-year. It is also reported that Equitables have declared a dividend of Rs. 1/8 per share Huriladih annas 12 per share and Mundulpore annas eight per share while West Jhamuria, it is rumoured, will not pay any dividend for the half-year just closed. It is also rumoured that Burrakur will not pay more than eight annas per share for the half-year ended the 30th June 1930. Bengal Nagpore have declared a very good dividend of Rs. 4 per share for the half-year ended the 30th June 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Apart from some enquiries for Electrical issues there has been nothing of any interest reported in this section. Iron and Steel issues were very quiet, there being sellers of Indian Iron and Steel down to Rs. 7/3 Ex-dividend. Bengal Iron were nominally quoted round Rs 3/2.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from our Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest Prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1|2 per cent 1933 Notes)	£100 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£78 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	£1 6 3
Australian 5 per cent Loan (1935|45)	£88 5 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£0 10 3
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£0 12 0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	£ 0 10 9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 5 12 6
French 5 per cent Rentes	£ 21 2 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£107 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	£ 1 5 3
India 4 1|2 per cent sterling Stock	£ 63 10 0
India 4 1|2 per cent Sterling Loan (1950|55)	£ 85 15 0
India 3 per cent Sterling Stock	£ 53 5 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£ 0 1 3
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land	£ 0 1 9
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	£ 0 12 6
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	£ 0 1 9
Nitrate Railwaay (Ordy.)	£ 3 7 6
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	£ 1 17 6
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	£ 0 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1|2 per cent. Deb.	£ 63 0 0
Tata Power 7 1|2 per cent 'B' Debs. 1934|48	£100 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 per cent Debentures	£ 97 5 0
War Loan 5 per cent. (1929|47)	£103 10 0

WORK ON BEAR SIDE IN COTTON.

—:o:—

Anti-Climax Provided By Bureau.

BEST BUSINESS ON BOARD

Continued and more voluble reports of drought in the cotton belt, a graphic account, endorsed by President Hoover, of drought damage done to wheat areas, the panic buying in Chicago resulting therefrom and faith in the infallibility of Fossick as a crop estimator all enlivened pre-Bureau buying, but the Bureau itself provided the anti-climax. An estimate of 14,362 removes any doubt as to adequacy of supplies for the current season, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

We have published as a separate circular the U. S. Government's comments on July weather and give below two interesting telegrams embodying the views of our Liverpool correspondents concerning the outlook.

WEEVIL DAMAGE 8 P.C.

"Supplementary report confirms deterioration owing drought in Centre and Texas. Relatively high yield due absence weevil owing which further rains would cause more than average improvement. Subsequent weevil damage allowed for on basis reports received to date. With normal weather weevil damage likely average only 7 to 8 per cent. whole belt." (10-8-30).

POSSIBILITIES OF TOTAL CROP.

"Owing constitution drought crop now looks 14. If not relieved during August will result gradual deterioration but consider 13.25 minimum. If copious rains very shortly crop would probably exceed Bureau estimate but unless early rains estimate looks maximum. However in view world's condition are against bull side though possibly market may get temporarily oversold in August owing limited hedge selling. Our view is to work on bear side." (11-8-30).

ECONOMIC CONDITION.

With the above view we see no good reason to differ and, regarding the world's economic condition, we reprint, with acknowledgments to Messrs. Maunds & Winslow, a statement showing the declines in 16 commodities during the last twelve months, taking the 8th July as the comparative date:—

	1930.	1929.	Percent decline.
Corn	74	94	21.28
Lard	9.40	12.07	22.13
Hides	14.00	18.00	22.22
Cocoa—July	8.05	10.53	23.55
Oats	33	44	25.00
Wheat—July	86	120	28.33
Silver	33-7/8	52	28.89
Cotton—July	13.04	18.34	28.89
Tin	29.75	45	33.88
Copper—Spot	11.50	18	36.11
Sugar	1.24	2.00	38.00
Silk	2.55	4.90	41.83
Coffee—Santos	12.01	21.76	44.80
Rubber	11.80	21.80	45.87
Rye	46	92	50.00
Coffee—Rio July	6.23	15.25	59.14

The average decline for these 16 commodities is 34.74 per cent and cotton bracketed with silver is seventh on the list. It is significant to note that declines have been most severe in those commodities where the statistical position was especially unfavourable or where an attempt previously had been made to sustain prices by artificial methods. This was particularly true in the case of coffee, sugar and rubber where both of these influences accentuated the decline. The statistical position in cotton is more favourable than many commodities but there has, unfortunately, been outside interference and the market for months has paid the penalty of the artificial position so created. The next few months, covering as they do the period of crop movement, appear to us to be likely to provide many difficulties in price maintenance unless the drought continues throughout August when hedge selling is comparatively light.

BEST BUSINESS.

Bombay: Stock reduction in Bombay is still progressing very favourable and, although the Bombay-Liverpool straddle has narrowed a full twenty rupees a candy since we first recommended it we still look upon purchases in Bombay against sales in Liverpool as the best business on the board.

H. G. WELLS JEERS AT FAMOUS POLITICIANS.

—:o:—

New Book Full Of Thinly Disguised Portraits.

SEANCE DREAM OF DICTATORSHIP.

Mr. H. G. Wells, the enfant terrible of the literary world, sprang a new sensation to-day.

In his latest book he resorts again to the political caricature that has marked his later works.

He has pictured a House of Commons peopled with members who are thinly disguised by makeshift names. Some of the names Mr. Wells employs are:—

Mr. Ramsy Mr. Emery.
McDougal. Mr. Philip Snowfield.
Miss Ellen Lady Asper
Wilkerson. Mr. Harold Samuel.
Sir Osbert Moses. Mr. Waxton.
Mr. St. George.

The book in which Mr. Wells' latest outburst is contained is "The Autocracy of Mr. Parham" (Heinemann, 7s. 6d.).

It embodies—for no obvious reason—portraits of modern leaders. And the portraits are etched in acid.

Mr. Wells describes the dream adventures through a spiritualistic seance of Mr. Parham, a donnish prototype of the blood-and-empire school of British thought.

Mr. Parham, as a sort of latter-day Mussolini, invades the House of Commons—overcoming on route, by the way, a formidable resistance offered by Miss Ellen Wilkerson.

Here are some of the impressions Mr. Parham records:—

"On the left hand herding thickly, was this new Labour Government, this association of vague idealist and Socialist adventurers and its supporters.

"Mr. Ramsy McDongae stood against the table as ever a little apart from his colleagues, an image of unreadiness. . . He seemed more gaunt and angular than ever, more like a lonely, windstripped tree upon some blasted heath, more haggard and inaccurate in his questionable handsomeness . . . He made noises like a cow barking or like a dog which moos.

"Behind him Sir Osbert Moses had seemed to be pleading in vain with a sheepish crowd of Government supporters for some collective act of protest.

"Mr. Coode, the extremist, was plainly an advocate for violence, but managed nothing.

"But Mr. Philip Snowfield, very pale and angry, remained in his place, uttering what appeared to be inaudible imprecations . . . Commander Benworthy hovered, huge and protective, above him.

"The only actual scuffle was with that left-wing desperado, Waxton, who . . . was carried out face downwards, his hair dragging on the floor.

"Mr. St. George went out stoutly and as if inadvertently his hands behind his back. Sir Simon John and Mr. Harold Samuel remained whispering together . .

"Mr. Baldmin was not in the House, but Sir Austin Chamberland stood talking, smiling and looking on, at the side of Lady Asper, who exulted brightly and clapped her pretty hands when Waxton was tackled and overpowered.

"A solitary figure . . . looked up and revealed the face of that Lord Cato, who was formerly Sir Williard Jameson Jicks."

Later Mr. Wells refers to Mr. J. H. Humbus, and also to Mr. Brimstone Burchell.

"On the whole," is recorded of this Burchell, he seemed to be well disposed and eager to take entire charge of army, navy, air force, munitions, finance or any other leading function which might be entrusted to him."

Even those who are not politicians come under the satire. Two other references are:—

"Mr. Blood red Hipkin, the Laureate of Empire, burst into his swan song.....

"Mr. Berandirie Shore, overjoyed at the fall of the entire detestable race of politicians inundated the Press with open letters to proclaim himself even greater than Mussolini."

Mr. Wells has, apparently, fallen out with politicians.

His story is of a crusade to place Britain in the forefront of nations. It ends in a terrible war with America. Both nations are crippled.

POISON GAS.

The victory, according to Mr. Wells, will eventually be to the scientist and his financial backer who "corner" the supply of poison gas and make war impossible.

Only the portrait of the financier—strengthened by Low's pictures in the book—seems strangely like that of a famous Press peer.

"Foriegn offices, war offices, sovereignty, and clutter like that" this magnate says.

"They can't hold things any lonver. They've got to be superannuated, shoved away in an attic.....We've just floated about getting rich and doing nothing about.....Buying and selling and amalgamating and monopolising isn't enough....."

That's more like the real Mr. Wells.—"Daily Herald."

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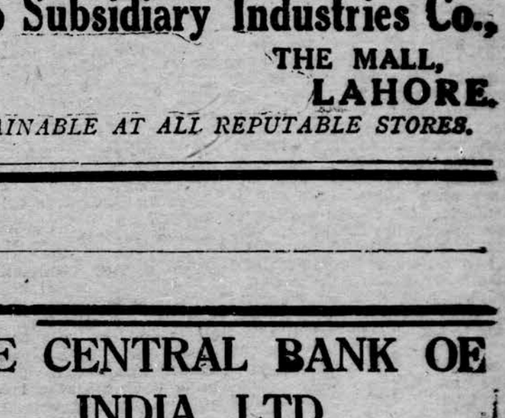

White Teeth turned dull by Film

The new way dentists urge to restore teeth to dazzling brilliance—to combat dental troubles

SCIENCE has made a significant discovery. The cause of dull, discolored teeth is found to be the chief cause of serious tooth and gum disorders. That cause is a film that forms on teeth.

You can feel film with your tongue—a slippery, viscous coating. It clings to teeth and gets into crevices and stays. It absorbs stains from food and smoking, turns white teeth "off color" and clouds their brilliance. Germs by the millions breed in it, and they, plus tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

To remove film dentists prescribe the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film so that brushing easily removes it. Start today.

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IN THE LOCK-UP.

Mr. Amratlal Thakkar's Experience.

The following is the statement of Mr. Amratlal Thakkar, Member Servants of India Society, regarding his experience in Mahmudabad lock-up from 2nd August to 7th August:—

Thank God, I have been accustomed to a simple and hard mode of life and hence do not feel the least inconvenience of jail life. Sleeping on the floor with a durrie or a thin quilt has been practised by me for the last several years. Fortunately, I have got the same bedding in the jail which I was using at home or in tour, so I do not feel the least difference in that respect, in jail and at home. In the matter of food too there is not the least difference. My young companion cooked for the whole company, simple and clean food. The cooking room was damp and unclean, but it was made clean. It had a brick floor, and so excepting for the dampness we could squat on it without discomfort. After the big company left on the 5th Natvarial's father kindly sent here cooked food from his home.

OVER CROWDING.
OVERCROWDING.

There was assuredly overcrowding in the room I was locked in. We were eight in a small room of 16 1/2 by 10 1/2 ft. about 4 by 10 1/2 feet of which was occupied by a sink, water pot, and the consequent damping the line of our shoes and umbrellas etc. So the space available for lying down was only say 12 by 10 1/2 feet for eight men, or say, 16 sq. ft. per man, which is evidently insufficient. We had to breathe on each other and some times kick each other while asleep. My companions were kind enough to allot me more space than the average, say 6 1/2 by 4 i.e. 26 sq. ft. but still I had to receive a few kindly light kicks every night, of course, unconsciously. I trode on one companion during the night while going to the sink for urinating.

The carpets provided for the stone floor of the lock-up were quite insufficient. Only three were provided for eight men. They told me they had no more in stock. One carpet for each man ought to be provided. Besides the carpets supplied to us were woollen, rough, coarse, and piercing rugs to squat upon. In hot seasons and in hot nights these are very uncomfortable to lie down on. On the first night, no one had any beds allowed to him, except myself, whose bed was lying at Nadiad and hence not available that night. We shifted as best as we could, as we were the guest of the Police Department, who could not be expected to be courteous, much less sympathetic. On the second day when our party was handed over to the Magistrate, every one was allowed bedding, we were alright except for the overcrowding. On the last night it was found that the total number of blankets available was 20, and the number of persons in the lock-up less than that, we were not supplied with more than three blankets for the eight persons in my cell, owing to unequal distribution. This could have been rectified if the Police Sub-Inspector of the Magistrate Faruqui, to whom I had personally spoken, had made proper inquiry into the matter. But perhaps it was not their business to attend even to the bare wants of the people locked-up.

There was an old man by name Joredas, under trial for a murder charge who had contracted dysentery in the next room, where he was locked-up with other pickets. This man had to pass stool often during the night. He was, therefore, put out to sleep on the exposed verandah floor in front of our room in order to enable him to ease himself in the compound without troubling his companions and the warders. This old man ought to have been sent to the Hospital, but no body would take care to do so. I brought this to the notice of every officer concerned, including the doctor, but they would not remove him to the hospital. There is danger of contagion to other under trials, including myself. He was not even given a charpoy to lie on, until one was supplied by his own people. Happily he was recovering in his exposed position. He was ordered to be removed to the hospital by the D.S.P. at his visit on the 7th instant.

SALT DRINKING WATER.

I have a strong complaint about the drinking water. There is a salt water well in the compound of the Kucheri, the water of which we were asked to drink. I tried it the first evening and found that it was not potable. I complained to all concerned orally, if sweet water could be supplied, but they said 'No.' This was strange. The Government was prepared to give us food, or rations for food but sweet water as that was said to be a mile off. Subsequently I learnt that it was not so far off. But those in charge of the lock-up would not care to provide sweet water for the under trials. After using the salt water mentioned above for about 18 hours, some large hearted townsmen sent sweet water for our party, which they supplied for several days subsequently till I left the lock-up for good on the 7th instant.

MEDICAL TREATMENT IN HAND-CUFFS.

Three or four under trial picketers were suffering from some ailments and one from fever. The doctor came to the lock-up, examined them, and promised to bring them medicine immediately after. But they were not forthcoming for nearly 24 hours. When the doctor appeared in the lock-up next day, I asked him how that had happened. He replied that he had instructions from the Police Sub-Inspector to the effect that the prisoners should go to the dispensary for medicine and the medicine should not be sent to them in the lock-up. Accordingly 3 or 4 sick under trials were taken to the hospital in the town in the hand-cuffs, in the evening of the 4th instant for treatment. The police men in-charge very plainly told them, "We'l, you are harassing us by asking us to take you for medical treatment and giving us overwork. We will give tit-for-tat" i.e. by leading them hand-cuffed in the town to the hospital.

THEIR LOCK UP.

Political under trials were locked-up with ordinary criminal under trials. This is very objectionable, especially when the non-politicals are charged with serious offences of serious hurt murder, etc., as they were in my case from 5th to 7th instant. If such undesirble companions were given to me in my cell, they will surely be confined with ordinary volunteers. Constables in charge thereby treat politicals thereby as roughly as ordinary criminals, which should not be.

SIX MONTHS FOR FIRST OFFENCE.

—:o:—

Boy Of Sixteen Behind Prison Walls.

INDIGNANT JUSTICES.

LIVERPOOL.

A 16-year old Leicester boy, Mathew Robson, who committed his first offence by stealing a bycycle from his employer, is behind the walls of Walton Jail, Liverpool, serving a sentence of six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

His case was the subject of a spirited discussion at the quarterly meeting of the Liverpool city justices to-day.

A resolution viewing with grave concern and uneasiness the sentence of the Leicester court was carried unanimously.

INQUIRY REQUEST.

The resolution added that "the Liverpool justices invite the Home Secretary to direct an immediate inquiry into the whole of the circumstances concerning the case."

Robson was sentenced at Leichester on March 6, last.

Mr. Richard Briggs said the case had come under his notice as one of the visiting magistrates, and they had been in communication with the Home Office.

"It is a disgrace", he said, "that a boy of 16 should be incarcerated in Walton Jail doing hard labour."

Referring to the visiting magistrates' letter to the Home Secretary, Mr. R. J. Wall said the reply thanked them for bringing the matter before the Home Secretary, but added that it was a matter in which he could not interfere.—"Daily Herald."

EGYPT PREMIER DEFIANT.

—:o:—

King Advised To Refuse M. P. S'. Petition.

CAIRO, Tuesday.

The Egyptian Government has made up its mind to break the constitution.

Under Article 40 an extraordinary session of Parliament must be summoned on the petition of a majority of either House.

Such a petition, signed by nearly two thirds of the deputies, has been presented.

But Sidky Pasha has advised the King not to grant the petition.

The reason given is (according to an Exchange wire) that the petition is "unconstitutional."—"Daily Herald."

Prague Samples Fair.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

At the Prague Samples Fair which has just closed the gates of its Spring Session not only did the number of exhibitors rise by 25 per cent., but the business results obtained by the exhibiting industries were very satisfactory in all sections. Owing to the large building activity now prevailing in the country, building industries reported very good results, while Iron and Steel Traders, glass, proceldn, toys, musical instruments and novelties booked a fair amount of orders for exports overseas. The international character of the Fair is emphasized by the fact that buyers from 43 different countries (27 Europeans and 16 overseas) were present. Official sections were organised by France, U. S. A., Roumania, Soviet Russia, Spain, India and Danzig. On the other hand, England was represented by 12 firms, Germany 52, Austria 11, Italy 9 etc.

Special arrangements are offered to foreign Visitors, for travelling as to reduction in fare for transportation. Special Direct Trains, Hotel Accommodation, Fees for visas on Passport and free Services of interpreters etc. The Autumn fair is to be held from 7th to 14th September 1930.

Those who cannot visit the next fair are recommended to apply to the representative of the Prague International Samples Fair, Bombay, Post Box 3083, who will put his service at the disposal of all inquirers, in India.

SEND IN YOUR SONGS.

"The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Akhil Bharat Prahat Phery Sangha requests the public to send in their songs for the use of Prabhat Pheries on or before the 21st instant.

"The selected songs will be printed in the book to be recently issued by the Akhil Bharat Prabhat Phery Sangha. The songs will be printed in Nagri Character.

KING FUAD MAY ABDICATE.

—:o:—

Egypt Premier To Resign Also?

SOS FROM SUEZ.

King Fuad of Egypt may abdicate, and the Premier Sidky, may resign. Adly Yeghen, the President of the Senate, is mentioned as the likely successor to the Premiership.

Last night a new rising was reported at the seaport of Suez. The police had to send an S.O.S. to Cairo for assistance.

In riots at Cairo, earlier in the day, four people were killed and 119 injured. In Port Said one was killed and 79 injured.

It is confidently believed in influential non-Wafd circles in Cairo that King Fuad will abdicate.

The resignation of Sidky, the Premier, and his succession by Adly Yeghen, is also anticipated.

This would satisfy the Wafd, who on every hand, are confident of an early victory.

Adly, who is at present President of the Senate, is maintaining a strict constitutional attitude with regard to the present crisis.

Therefore, he is essentially pro-Wafd. He has lodged a strong protest against the action of the Acting Commandant of Police in ejecting the Parliamentary police and installing the city police in their places, thus usurping his authority.

The Vice-President of the Chamber, Abdel Khalek Attia Bey, to-day delivered to the King a petition signed by 146 deputies, stating their reasons for the Extraordinary Session of Parliament which they have asked him to call for Saturday.

The chief of these is that they fear relations with Britain may be endangered.

Sidky has declared the petition illegal.

At the seaport of Suez the mob of rioters got out of hand.

The Police, unable to cope with the situation, sent an S. O. S. to Cairo, asking for reinforcements.

A detachment of the Camel Corps was sent from Cairo at top speed, and the authorities now have control of the situation.

An exchange message from Cairo says that after the main riots of the day had died down, several Europeans were involved in a further disturbance.

They were attacked and took shelter in a shop.—"Daily Herald".

—:o:—

NINA DALAL CASE.

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 11.

At the resumed hearing of the case in which Mrs. P. M. Dalal (Nina Nicolas Stenful) has charged her husband, his mother and two servants for assault, which came up this morning before the Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, arguments on both sides were made and judgment reserved.

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"LOCALITIES INHABITED BY CONGRESSMEN SELECTED FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS".

(Continued from page 8.)

view them very briefly in the following paragraphs.

The military remained in possession of the city on the 23rd, 24th and 25th April. On the night of the 23rd the magistrate promulgated an order under Sec. 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting people from meeting together. Next morning Congress volunteers engaged in picketing liquor shops were arrested. People were not allowed to go about the lanes, bazaars or places of worship. They and their cattle had forcibly to remain within closed doors. If any one found moving about he was assaulted by the military pickets. The city gates were closed and ingress and egress became impossible. Business was at a standstill and a large number of people had to starve for want of provisions. The Government censored all news and kept people outside the province in the dark regarding the real state of affairs.

The Government withdrew the military on the night of the 25th April. Curiously enough they also withdrew the police who always used to guard the gates and the city against raiders from Transborder territory. A rumour at once became current in the city that the police was withdrawn to enable the Frontier Tribes to loot the city. Realizing the danger the volunteers of the Congress and other sister organizations successfully undertook and discharged the duties of the police day and night and nothing untoward happened (vide witnesses Nos. 5, 18, and 25). After the withdrawal of the military the Congress commenced making inquiries regarding the dead and wounded. From the evidence of witness No. 64 it appears that the Congress Committee appointed six separate batches of volunteers to inquire and collect the details. From the materials so collected a register was prepared and witness No. 64 drew up the Congress bulletin No. 10 (Ex.F). On the 25th April a newspaper "Sarhad", printed a list of the martyrs. (Ex. J.). The Government realising that the events of the 23rd had not sufficiently terrorised the people and the activities of the Congress were being carried on as usual declared the Congress Committee an unlawful association and recalled the military. From the evidence before us we find that the military, on the night of the 3rd May, beseiged Peshawar city and at about 5 a.m. on the 4th May they raided the Congress Office, took possession of it, looted a shop on the ground floor and removed furniture, records, cash and other belongings of the Congress. They also mercilessly belaboured 36 Congress volunteers who were at the time in the office and marched them off to the Police Chowki. The military is virtually in possession of the city ever since the 4th May.

Localities inhabitated by Congressmen were specially selected for the operation of the military pickets.

Many other witnesses have similarly narrated before us the sufferings of the people during the period and in particular several Muslim witnesses have bitterly complained that owing to the terrorism of the British troops they could not observe the Id festivities in the customary manner although the Civil Authorities led by a proclamation made necessary concessions to enable them to do so. Witness No. 62, the then representative of the Associated Press at Peshawar describes the various steps taken by the authorities to prevent the news of all these happenings from reaching the outside world.

The Government of the Frontier Province issued a communique explaining the shooting by the British sentry as the result of an accident and while expressing its regret to S. Ganga Singh promised an enquiry. By declaring the shooting to be accidental the Government prejudiced the very subject matter of the enquiry which was promised. Whether this shooting was or was not accidental the killing of ten and wounding of twenty persons who were following, as mourners, the funeral of S. Ganga Singh's children by British troops on the 31st May cannot be called accidental. We are not aware of any explanation or communique issued by the Government in this connection. The evidence before us is so strong and so convincing that we are satisfied that the story is genuine.

CONDITIONS IN THE FRONTIER GENERALLY.

The evidence before us discloses that Congress Committees and allied organizations have been declared unlawful associations everywhere one by one since 23rd April. The offices have been raided, papers, cash, furnitures, etc., seized and in some places burnt. Congress men, volunteers and their sympathisers have been subjected to ruthless persecution and a large number of workers have been jailed. Several villages have been besieged by the military and ingress and egress made impossible for days. Persons wearing Khaddar or Gandhi caps have been the special victims of these attacks—their clothes have been torn and in several cases they have been made stark naked and mercilessly belaboured. Witnesses from the Districts of Peshawar, Bannu and Kohat where Congress has a hold on the people have given us most heartrendering and horrifying accounts of their respective towns or villages. We shall content outselves by giving an extract from the evidence of one witness only. Witness No. 49, Abdul Rauf states:—

"On 13th May 1930, at 3 a.m. the Government beseiged the village of Utmanzai while it was still dark. At the break of day the Deputy Commissioner with British and Indian troops entered the village. Outside the village were posted eight hundred British mounted troops and one regiment of Indian Cavalry consisting of Sikhs, Mahomedans and Dogras. Besides this were present Shia soldiers, three hundred strong, who had been specially enlisted to beat. These Shias were from Transborder villages. In Tirah where they had fought each other on a religious issue and had been defeated Government had given them shelter for its own selfish ends. There were four Lewis guns and numberless machine guns outside the village. The Deputy Commissioner went near the office of the Khudai Khidmatgars and ordered the British and Shia soldiers to break the gate of the shop over which the said office was situated. They tried their best but failed. They therefore surrounded the balcony by climbing up the walls. The soldiers who were standing below began to break open the shops. They broke the flour shop of Suleman, resident of the village Ajjar, and after throwing his empty bags hither and thither took away two hundred rupees of his which he had placed under these empty bags. He duly reported the matter to the Anjuman.

THE BURNING OF THE OFFICE.

The British soldiers after breaking the wickets opened the Mandi gate when there was no person present. The soldiers rushed in at once and broke open the baithak of the Mandi. The sacks lying outside were torn up by bayonets. The bags of 'Gur' (sugar cane juice) were emptied. They ate some of it and took away as much as they could. When they were told that it was a Mandi they replied: "Damn the Mandi. It is Red Army stores."

"BEATEN TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS."

The Deputy Commissioner went up to the balcony and ordered the Khudai Khidmatgars who were on duty there to go down and to take off their uniforms. They replied that they would not go down unless ordered by their own officer, and that they would rather die than take off their uniforms and clothes. At this Rabnawaz Khan, the Commander of Khudai Khidmatgars, ordered them to go down with cries of "Long Live Revolution." The Deputy Commissioner tried to prevent them from shouting slogans as they were going down and touching the breast of a Khudai Khidmatgar named Shambaz with his revolver ordered him to take off his clothes. He replied: "Sahab yeh hargiz na hoga, aur khas kar pathan ka pajama maut ke kabi utar nahin sakta" (Sahib, it is impossible. The trousers especially of a Pathan cannot be taken off so long as he is alive). At this the Deputy Commissioner himself beat him with fists and two British soldiers began to beat him with the butt-ends of rifles till he fell down unconscious. In his unconscious state his clothes were torn and ths he was rendered naked. After this Faiz Mohmad, a Khudai Khidmatgar, was ordered to take off his clothes. He too refused. Eight or nine soldiers began to take off his clothes forcibly. But he was a tall and powerfully built young man and they could not bend him. Then they wounded him on his forehead and the wound is still there. They beat him so much that he lay unconscious for hours. In his unconscious state every British soldier who was there kicked him. Thus one after the other every Khudai Khidmatgar who was there was beaten severely and his clothes torn off. Ghulam Abdul Razak and several other Khudai Khidmatgar were hurled down on the pukka metallic road from the balcony. Abdul Razak broke his foot. Ghulam's head was injured. Abdul Gaffar and Hakim, Khudai Khidmatgars, were wounded by bayonets. The beating that was given to Mohmad Naqib Khan, the Captain of Khudai Khidmatgars, is beyond description. His shirt was forcibly taken off but when he was ordered to take off his trousers he dashed towards his house which was nearby to fetch a revolver to retaliate. But Rabnawaz Khan, the Commander, shouted: "Is your patience exhausted so soon that you are going to retaliate by violence? You swore to remain non-violent according to the Congress creed till death." At this he returned bareheaded and barefoot and without any shirt and was arrested.

In the confusion and beating which was going on, was standing in uniform a small boy, named Abdul Wali Khan, son of Abdul Gaffar Khan, the pride of the Afghans. The Deputy Commissioner asked the small boy: "Who are you?" He replied "I am the son of Abdul Ghaffar Khan." The Deputy Commissioner having abused him, signed to a British soldier to bayonet whereupon the soldier leapt towards him like a mad man. But a Muslim soldier who was witnessing this affair intervened and his hand was injured severely by the bayonet. Another British soldier who was standing by advanced but Mir Hassam Khan, brother of Sarfaraz Khan who was in charge of the arrested persons took the boy in his hands and jumped down to the Masjid which was near and thus saved himself and the boy. At the time of coming down, the balcony was burnt by acid. The whole bazar was in danger of being burnt down but the Sappers and Miners and other people extinguished the fire."

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE CONGRESS.

At this stage we should like specially to refer to one very serious allegation made against the Peshawar Congress Committee by the autnorities in their press note dated 6th May. In that press note several other allegations are also made. We have evidence before us to show that all these allegations are untrue but we restrict ourselves here to the consideration of only one allegation which has been referred to in the press note as the main justification for declaring the Congress and Youth League organizations in the Province unlawful organizations under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. This is what the press note says.

"On 29th April and subsequent days Peshawar Congress Committee issued posters and bulletins that they were in correspondence with the Haji of Turangzai who on their invitation was raising a laskhar with the intention of entering Peshawar District. It is thus apparent that the Congress and Naujawan Bharat Sabha organizations have been engaged in fomenting open rebellion against the Government as by law established and the Local Government with the full approval of the Government of India has declared them to be unlawful associations under the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908."

We consider it essential to quote here what in reference to this allegation witness No. 18 Abdul Kaum has stated before us:—

"The pretext given out by the Government for declaring the Congress Committee as unlawful is that the Committee is in conspiracy with the Haji Turangzai who wishes to attack the Government. But this is absolutely false. I say so because I definitely know it is false. I challenge the Government to produce any proof in support of this baseless charge. If they know of any correspondence from any office-bearer or member of the Congress Committee they should produce it.

A We never invited the Haji. We know that the Government accuses us of this conspiracy because our movement was and is gaining strength in Peshawar so much so that many of the citizens do not even like the idea of going to court and prefer to have their differences decided by us. As a matter of fact we have decided several disputes and some more applications for our arbitration were lying in our office which were removed by the British troops on 4th May, 1930. The Government wanted to destroy our increasing strength and prestige and hence they have made such a false accusation against us. The Government further expected that the All-India Congress Committee would disaffiliate our Congress Committee because of this accusation and then Government could destroy us in any way it liked, as the Government of this province is accustomed to suppress any movement in the province by ruthless repression of all kinds. In our bulletin it is written "News has come that Haji of Turangzai with his followers numbering one lakh or more is prepared to take part in the national movement." It is not written in our bulletin that the Haji is coming with his followers numbering one lakh or that we have invited him. All that we said was that news has been received that the Haji is ready to take part in the national movement.

JOINING THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Q. What do you mean by the national movement?

A. By this we mean our non-violent peaceful movement and in our bulletin we made reference to this movement in which the Haji Sahib was prepared to take part. We did not mean that he was coming armed with swords and guns. If we meant this we would never have written that he was joining our movement which is a non-violent movement. Haji Sahib lives at a distance of about 100 miles or more from Peshawar. I have never been to him nor has anybody else gone to see him on behalf of the Congress. So far as I know this matter was never talked about in our office. If we wanted to negotiate with the Haji of Turangzai or had the slightest intention of giving up non-violence in that case we would have entered into negotiations with the Afridis amongst whom I hold the rank of a Malik who are only nine miles from Peshawar.

Q. How did you get information that Haji Sahib was prepared to take part in the national movement with his one lakh followers?

A. We put in the bulletin whatever news we heard in the town.

Q. In its communique the Government says that the Congress Committee in its bulletin has admitted having carried on correspondence with Haji of Turangzai and that it is holding out a threat of an attack by the lashkar of the hill tribes. Is this true or not?

A. This is abolutely false. These words do not appear anywhere in our bulletin. This false accusation has been made with a view to carry on a false propaganda against us in the outside world. I know it fully well that this was never published in any Congress bulletin. We challenge the Government to produce any such bulletin or document of such purport before the Sulaiman Committee and further to freely advertise the same. If they cannot do so the Government is bound to publish the true facts."

Several witness have equally strongly repudiated and resented this allegation (vide witness Nos. 14, 19, 31, 38, 52 and 55).

LIBELLING A GREAT LEADER.

The Peshawar Congress Committee is part and parcel of the Indian National Congress. It has always preached through its bulletins, leaflets, pamphlets, public meetings, etc., that strict non-violence is the basis of the entire programme of the Congress. It has invariably insisted that people must remain absolutely non-violent even under the greatest provocation and we are convinced that in the most difficult and trying circumstances they had maintained the spirit of non-violence, displayed cool courage and patient endurance of suffering and thus enhanced the prestige of the Indian National Congress. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the respected leader of the movement, who is a staunch desciple of Mahatma Gandhi is in a great measure entitled to the credit of turning a strong sturdy martial and otherwise excitable race into an army of disciplined non-violent soldiers prepared to lay down their lives for the struggle for India's freedom. We refuse to believe that the movement led by such a man can have anything to do with those who advocate armed rebellion. The Government has libelled the great leader and the whole population of the province by publicly making such a serious allegation against the Peshawar Congress Committee. This was done, we are satisfied, with the deliberate object of declaring the Congress Committee an unlawful association. Equally untrue are similar other charges in the press note that a feature of the Congress campaign has been to propagate communist doctrines and display communist standards and symbols. All these charges, we say deliberately, have been made with a set purpose namely to enable the authorities to bring the Congress and allied organisations within the clutches of the law. We fully understand and appreciate the great indignation and resentment felt by the witnesses who gave evidence before us on this point.

Maulana Kifayatullah's Note.

—:o:—

The report is signed by Mr. Patel Maulana Mufti Kifayatullah and Lala Dunichand, Maulana Kifayatullah adds the following note:—

I agree with the whole report except as regards the finding of the majority that Mr. Metcalf was injured by a stone on the 23rd April 1930. From the evidence before us it has not been proved that the Deputy Commissioner was hurt by a stone. Indeed one witness, Muhamad Akram Khan, has stated to the contrary that the Deputy Commissioner while running towards the steps of the Thana, out of nervousness, fell down and struck his head against the edge of the steps and was thus injured.

OLLA PODRIDA.

(Continued from page 6.)

mum of friction and the minimum of accommodation. No one expects or asks that civil resisters are to be let alone. Thousands of arrests and convictions have taken place without provoking much comment. But the banning of peaceful processions or the wearing of Gandhi caps is not called for in the interests of law and order, and such prohibitions merely create unnecessary and avoidable friction.

* * * *

An order like that of the Police Commissioner of Bombay forbidding a procession which will not lead to any disturbance is issued with the full knowledge that it will be defied and disobeyed. Processions have not been abandoned because some of them have been dispersed by force and hundreds have been injured. So peaceful a man as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has announced his determination to defy such orders again and again. To create irritation where it does not exist is not the way of wisdom.

* * * *

The District Magistrate of Guntur, who prohibited the wearing of Gandhi caps, has had his day. Mr. Justice Pandalay of the Madras High Court in a luminous and well-reasoned judgment has set aside the order of the Magistrate, holding that the wearing of the Gandhi cap was introduced several years ago and Mr. Gandhi is interested in several movements to which no exception can be taken. There are still the numerous victims of this outrageous order in jail and it is to be hoped that the High Court will be moved to set them at liberty.

* * * *

As all ways led to Rome so are all ways now leading to the Central Jail at Yeravda. Pandits Jawaharlal and Motilal Nehru with Dr. Mahmud have been conveyed there in a special train to avoid public demonstrations at railway stations. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and others have been already transferred there. People who are in the habit of discovering something dramatic in mid-night arrests and in the sudden descents of the police on expected or unexpected places have had nothing to say about this travelling of prisoners like ambassadors and great magnates. The walls of Yeravda prison will listen to the discussion of matters of the greatest moment to India and England.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR ADVOCATES URGED.

—:o:—

Students' Deputation To Wait On Bar Council Secretary.

A public meeting of the students reading for the Advocates' Examination (now conducted by the Bombay Bar Council) will be held at Soman Building, Girgaum Road opp. Kandavadi Lane to-day (Thursday), at 8 p.m., for the purpose of sending a deputation to meet the Secretary of the Bar Council to request him to hold a Special Examination in February 1931. Mr. M. N. Talpade has kindly consented to preside.

A GOAN AND A PARSI AMONG FORT PICKETERS

—:o:—

12 Convicted.

Among the Congress volunteers sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for picketing foreign cloth shops in Fort on Wednesday was a Goan youth named D. Fernandez who said he was working on a ship and lately joined the Congress.

Twelve picketers were sentenced by the Magistrate. Eleven of them were given four months' hard labour. They were Mohanlal Parmanandas, Subramanya Iyer Hira Velji, D. Fernandez, Nasir Jehangir, Maruti Sakharam, Jim Jiju, Vallimahomed Nooroodin, Allappa Sadik, Dubdshia Maduri and Abdul Satar Gafoor.

Mohanlal Popatlal, the twelfth accused was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

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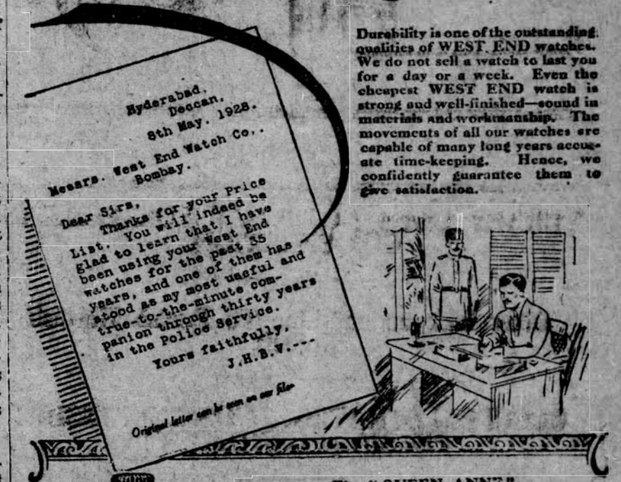
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BOMBAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1930.

TURKEY DOES NOT WAIT FOR PERSIAN CO-OPERATION.

Takes Independent Line To Punish Kurdish Rebels

OCCUPIES STRATEGIC POSITION INSIDE PERSIAN TERRITORY!

ANGORA, Aug. 12.

The Turkish Government is taking strong and independent line regarding the Kurdish rebels. It has ordered General Salih to begin operations against the rebels entrenched on the slopes of Mount Ararat. Turkish forces have crossed the frontier and occupied a strategic position on the eastern slope of Agridagh, well inside Persian territory, thus confronting the Persian Government with a "fait accompli."—Reuter.

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS.

Satyamurti's Appeal To Madras Corporation.

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

There was a heated discussion at the general meeting of the Madras Corporation, to-night, on the admissibility of a resolution which Mr. Satyamurti sought to move that the Commissioner should be instructed not to buy British goods for the Corporation requirements except in cases where they were indispensable and could not be bought elsewhere, the previous sanction of the Corporation being necessary in the latter cases. Mr. F. E. James said that the resolution was out of order and 'ultra vires' of the Municipal Act. Some members, including Mr. G. A. Natesan contended that the resolution was in order. The President promised to give his ruling at the next meeting.—A. P.

KANCHOW SURROUNDED BY REDS.

—:o:—

"Foreigners In Very Great Peril."

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Washington.—The American Consul-General at Canton has informed the State Department that Kanchow is surrounded by the Reds and that foreigners including Bishop Oshea of the Roman Catholic Mission are in very great peril.—Reuter.

Candidates For New Reichstag.

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Berlin.—General Von Lettow Vorbeck, Commander of the German Colonial troops in East Africa in war-time has been placed at the head of the list of candidates for the new Reichstag by the Conservative People's Party of Erfurt comprising many seceders from the German National Party under Hugenberg.

General Von Seekt, ex-Commander of Reichswehr, is also a candidate of the People's Party.—Reuter.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA IN C. P.

(From A Correspondent.)

ARVI (Wardha) Aug. 8.

Arvi sent its first batch of 10 satyagrahis under the leadership of Seth Gopaldasji Rathi Zamindar, and all of them cut wood in the reserved forest but only Seth Gopaldasji and Shrimt Bhagwantrao Wankhede were arrested.

Sits. Neogy & Phookan Returned Unopposed To Assembly.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

In addition to the names mentioned yestreday the following have also been returned unopposed to the Legislative Assembly:—Mr. K. C. Neogy (his opponent having withdrawn to-day), Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Mr. T. R. Phookan and Abdul Matin Chowdhury.—A. P.

Dr. Gour Returned Unopposed To Assembly.

NAGPUR, Aug. 12.

Sir Hari Singh Gour has been returned unopposed to the Legislative Assembly for one or the two seats allotted to the Hindi division of the Central Provinces. The other seat has fallen to one Mr. Halwai (confectioner.)

Rao Bahadur S. R. Pandit, Barrister, has been declared duly elected to the Assembly from the Nagpur division as his rivals nomination paper has been rejected. The contest, therefore is between Khan Bahadur Vallayatulla and Moulana A. Natique.—A. P.

MAHATMA—'PROPHET OF PEACE'

—:o:—

Prisoners' Day In Surat.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 11.

According to the mandate of the Congress people here observed a fast in sympathy with political prisoners yesterday being declared "Political Prisoners' Day." A considerable procession of men and women including Parsis and Mahomedans, was taken out. Sjt. Kanjibhai moved resolutions to the effect that they would go the same way as the brothers and sisters who had gone to jail, unafraid of any consequences, and further, severely condemning the sentences passed on Sardar Vallabhbhai and other leaders and the ill-treatment of prisoners in Visapur, etc. Seconding these resolution Sjt. Kuvraj said that when peace once more reigns on earth Mahatma Gandhi would go down in history as the Prophet of Peace.

NOMINATIONS FOR MADRAS COUNCIL.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

The final list of nominations in connection with the ensuing elections to the Madras Legislature shows that 33 candidates have been returned unopposed. Of these thirteen are Justice Party candidates including Mr. Munuswami Naidu, the party leader, Sjt. P. T. Rajan, Chairman of the Executive Committee, South Indian Liberal Federation and the Maharaja of Venkatagiri.

RETURNED UNOPPOSED TO ASSEMBLY.

Mr. R. K. Shanmugam Chettiar has been returned unopposed to the Legislative Assembly from Coimbatore-North Arcot non-Mahomedan Constituency.—A. P.

KHARAGPUR TROUBLE.

—:o:—

Faulty Accounting System.

KHARAGPUR, Aug. 12.

The situation created in Kharagpur in connection with the accounting system recently introduced by the authorities is taking a serious turn. Yesterday notices were served on two Station Committee members for alleged faults in the discharges of their duties.

Mr. V. V. Giri, the President of the Railway Union, arrived to-day by the Madras Mail and is studying the situation.—Free Press.

Nagpur Picketers Arrested

NAGPUR, Aug. 12.

Thirty-one volunteers have so far been arrested for picketing foreign and country liquor shops.—A. P.

Acharya Withdraws Assembly Candidature.

MADRAS, Aug. 12

Mr. M. K. Acharya has withdrawn his candidature in connection with the elections to the Assembly on the ground that very few staunch nationalists are contesting the elections.—A. P.

SIR CHARLES INNES.

RANGOON, Aug. 12.

Sir Charles Innes left at 9 a.m. for Calcutta "en route" to England on four months' leave. Sir Joseph Maung Gyi was installed as Acting Governor in the Legislative Council Hall at noon to-day the Chief Justice administering the oaths. This was followed by Mr. T. Couper, I.C.S. Acting Home Member taking the oath. To-day is being observed as a public holiday owing to the installation ceremony.—A. P.

AFRIDIS JOINED BY ORAKZAIS.

—:o:—

Scene Of Trouble Changes.

STERN MEASURES AGAINST TRIBESMEN.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 12.

While the situation in and around Peshawar is well in head the theatre of trouble is shifting to Parachinar and Kohat where the Afridis have been joined by Orakzais. It is understood that a few women and children of Parachinar have been evacuated by air. Stern measures are being taken against tribesmen.—A. P.

Miss Slade On Cloth-Rations.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

Miss Slade, who came here on Khaddar propaganda, in opening the Khadi Exhibition last evening emphasised the necessity of rationing in the matter of clothing so that the demand for pure Khaddar might not outrun the supply. Incidently she observed she had been limiting her requirements to three pieces of cloth hitherto, but this year she proposed to manage with only two.

Miss Mirabai gave a demonstration of the whole process of spinning and warned the audience against using mill-made slivers. The Exhibition drew a large number of visitors. The samples of yarn produced by Mahatmaji, Acharya Profullachandra Ray and Mr. G. D. Birla attracted attention.—Free Press.

LEADER OF NIMBHA BATCH ARRESTED.

—:o:—

YEOTMAL, Aug. 12

To-day's Nimbha batch of six volunteers was led by Mr. Pralhadgir of Nimbha. The leader was arrested and fined Rs. 50.—A. P.

"Johnnie" In Her Native Town.

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Their Majesties King and Queen received, Miss Johnson at Buckingham Palace. King invested her with insignia of Commdander of Order of British Empire. Miss Amy thereafter flew in her aeroplane "Jason" to Hull where she was most enthusiastically welcomed by huge crowd.

TAKING COMPLETE REST.

Rugby.—Miss Amy Johnson, will on doctors orders, take several days' complete rest at Hull, her native town.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Their Majesties the King and Queen left Cowes in the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert on Monday morning and entrained at Portsmouth for London.—B. O. W.

—:o:—

CORONATION OF CAROL & HELEN.

—:o:—

Getting Over Divorce Stumbling Block.

—:o:—

BUKHAREST, Aug. 12.

The coronation ceremonies of King Carol and Queen Helen have been provisionally fixed for October, when it is expected the legal process of annulling the divorce will have been cleared away. The Minister of Justice is now studying the documents connected with this. King Carol claims that the divorce is invalid because he was prevented from appearing personally at the divorce proceedings and was compelled to be represented by a proxy who protested on his behalf against the divorce. The law which sanctioned representation by proxy has been annulled.—Reuter.

CHITTAGONG ARMOURY RAID TRIAL.

—:o:—

Further Cross-Examination.

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 12.

Mr. W. H. Lewis, Assistant Superintendent of Police, cross-examined in the Armoury Raid trial, to-day, said that the raiders were in possession of the Police Lines for more than three hours on the night of the 18th of April. Captain S. F. Taitt, cross-examined, said that twelve Government revolvers and thirty-one rifles were stolen from the headquarters and 186 rifles damaged. The stolen rifles were recovered from the Police Lines the next morning.—A. P.

MYSTERIOUS THEFT AT CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

"Tote" Money Of Rs. Two Lakhs Disappears.

LEAD INSTEAD OF CRISP NOTES!

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

The whole of last Saturday's "tote" proceeds at the Calcutta races amounting to two lakhs of rupees which were placed in steel boxes myseriously disappeared while being conveyed to the Turf Club Office in Russel Street. When the boxes were opened on Monday they were found to contain lead.

SUSPECT ARRESTED.

Mr. Durham, Assistant Tote Manager, was arrested last night on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant of the Club.—Free Press.

SERIES OF ARRESTS AT DELHI.

Prisoners' Day Incident.

—:o:—

DELHI, Aug. 12.

Twelve volunteers of the Jamiat-ul-Ulama were arrested this evening while announcing a public meeting to celebrate the Political Prisoners Day. The Congress thereupon sent another batch of twelve Akali volunteers who were also similarly arrested Three more batches of five each of Congress volunteers were arrested by the Police, afterwards, which collected a large crowd in front of the Central Police Station in Chandni Chowk. Meanwhile, another batch of fifteen Congress volunteers who were on their way to the Congress office were arrested near the Central Police Station.

The situation created a slight panic in the city and some shops in Chandni Chowk were closed. Nothing untoward, however, happened and the crowd dispersed and joined the public meeting which was held in Queen's Gardens.—A. P.

ROYAL LABOUR COMMISSION.

Tour Programme To Start To September.

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

The tour programme of the Royal Commission on Labour during the winter of 1930-31 is published. The Commission leave Marseilles by the S. S. Macedonia on the 26th September and arrive at Colombo on the 11th October. After staying for four days there they arrive at Rangoon on the 19th October, where they stay till the eleventh November. The Commission will reach Delhi on the 15th November, where they stay till the 20th March. Additional witnesses will be heard in Delhi and the writing of the report will be continued. The Chairman hopes to complete the work of the Commission by the 20th March and to sail on the 21st.—A. P.

ENGLAND PREPARED FOR DRY OR WET WICKET.

LONDON, August 13.

Rugby.—Newspapers learn that thirteen English players will be invited to attend the Oval on Saturday for the Fifth and Final Test Match against the Australians which will be played to the finish. It is understood that the thirteen are: Hobbs, Sutcliffe, Wysall, Duleepsinghji, Hammond, Wyatt, Leyland, Tate, Larwood, Peebles, Duckworth, Parker and Ames. Wyatt who was appointed this year Captain of Warwickshire will be the Captain of the Test team in the place of Chapman who is not included in the team. Wyatt did well in India in 1924 playing for the English team and the next year he played in all five test matches in South Africa. The choice of thirteen players has been made, it is understood, to enable the selectors to select a team good for either dry or wet wicket.—B. O. W.

Ban On Entry Into Bangalore.

BANGALORE, Aug. 11.

Messrs. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, Rama Sarma and Seetarama Sastry, the Editor of the "Veerakesari", Labour leaders have been prohibited by the District Munsiff and First Class Magistrate of Civil and Military Station of Bangalore under Section 144 from entering the station for 2 months.—Free Press.

BOYS CHASE POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR.

MANY SATYAGRAHIS JAILED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Sjts. Nripendramohon Mullick and Hiralal Dutt, officers in charge of B. P. C. C. were sentenced to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, for distributing Congress Bulletins.

LIQUOR SHOP PICKETS JAILED.

Police Magistrate, Alipore, sentenced to-day two graduates of Calcutta University to four months' rigorous each for picketing liquor shops.

There was some excitement in the Court when the Police Sub-Inspector who arrested the accused, was chased by number of boys, who alleged that the Sub-Inspector assaulted a young boy who was watching picketing. The Sub-Inspector escaped by taking shelter in Magistrate's Court.

Sjt. Hrishikesh Singh, Secretary, Jorabagan Congress Committee, was sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate of Jorabagan for harbouring volunteers for unlawful acts.

ALL-PARTIES' MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Sessions Postponed To October.

SIMLA. Aug. 12.

Malik Feroze Khan Noon informs the Associated Press that he has been informed by the Secretary of the All-India Muslim League and the authorities of the All-Parties Muslim Conference that the forthcoming sessions of both these bodies at Lucknow have been postponed to the first week of October next.

It may b remembered that the League session was fixed for 15th to 18th August while the All-Parties Muslim Conference session for 15th and 16th August. Both the bodies have now postponed their sessions to the first week in October mainly due to the general desire to have the postponement, owing to difficulties of the delegates attending the sessions dur-

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CAN A TRUSTEE LOCK UP MANDIR?

—:o:—

Samajists Entering It Are Charged With Trespass & House-Breaking.

The Vice-Presidents of the Pratinidhi Sabha, Sukkur, wires:—

Dewan Tuljaram, ex-President of the Pratinidhi Sabha, and a Trustee of the Arya Samaj, Hyderabat, had locked the Samaj Mandir against the congregation in October last. Moral pressure and persuasion have failed to move him. Five Samajists entered the Mandir early in June.

Dewan Tuljaram has complained to the police and warrant have been issued against these men charging them with criminal trespass and housebreaking.

It is absolutely necessary to defend these men because the great principle is involved whether a trustee can lock the Mandir. We are urging the Sarvadeshak Rakhsha Sammiti to take up the mtter, and are requesting competent Punjab lawyers to come for their defence. We appeal to the Samajic world to send liberal donations to the Pritindhi Sabha, Karachi."

158 DETAINED UNDER BENGAL ORDINANCE.

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CALCUTTA, Aug 12.

Replying to questions in the Bengal Council the Home Member stated that the number of persons convicted in connection with Civil Disobedience movement up to the end of July was 4,303 while 158 had been detained under the Bengal Ordinance.—A. P.

SIND LEADERS JAILED.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Aug. 12.

Messrs. Vishindas, Lalchand and Mahomed Kassim who were arrested this morning under Section 117, read with the Picketing Ordinance have been sentenced by the City Magistrate to 10 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 500 and 200 each respectively, in default to undergo two months' further imprisonment.

Mr. Vishindas has been placed in "B" Class and the other two in "C" Class.—A. P.

POLICE RAID "HINDUSTAN TIMES" OFFICE.

—:o:—

Seizing Copy Of Peshawar Enquiry Report The Objective.

MANAGEMENT REFUSE TO SURRENDER COPY.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 12.

The police raided and searched the office of the "Hindusthan Timesf" and the house of its manager Mr. Krishnadas Kolhi. It is stated that nothing incriminating was recovered. It is reported that the police wanted to seize a copy of the Patel Peshawar Enquiry Committee Report (which is published here to-day) from the Office of the "Hindusthan Times," but the Management protested as, they stated, the book was neither proscribed nor the police had any warrant to seize it. Ultimately it is stated the police noted the name of the publishers and left behind the report. No arrests were made.—A. P.

TWO PANCHMAHAL PATELS RESIGN

—:o:—

Congress Week Celebrations In Full Swing.

Bombay. Aug. 12.

The following message booked yesterday at Halal (Panchmahal) to the Free Press of India, Bombay, was not transmitted by he Telegraphic authorities, as it was considered objectionable. It was received by post.

HALOL (Panchmahal), Aug. 11.

The Patels of Bapotia and Kakalpoor, both forest villages, had resigned their Pateliship due to the Satyagraha movement. Notices were issued by the authorities that their lands would not be allowed to be cultivated. The Patels ignored these notices and were arrested. A huge crowd followed them when they were brought from the Halol Station to the Court of the First Class Magistrate. They were sentenced to one month R. I. They cried "Gandhiji-ki-jai," when they were sentenced, and came out of the Court laughing.

The "Prabhat feris" are going strong. Ladies take part in it in large numbers. The Congress Week celebrations, too, are going on. 11 Panchmahal leaders are invited to partake in it.

All cloth merchants, except two, have put the Mahasabha's seal on foreign goods bales.—F. P.

BOMBAY PUJARI CHARGED.

—:o:—

"Detaining Kidnapped Girls."

Lalji Jee Bhai, a Pujari at the Moombadevi Temple, was charged before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday under Sections 368 and 373 I.P.C. namely with detaining, kidnapped girls and buying them for immoral purposes.

The present case is a sequel to the convictions of Narsi Bana Lalukika and two others, who were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonments at the Thana Court on charges of abducting and kidnapping two girls.

Mr. Spencer applied for a postponement of the case on the ground that the witnesses were to be brought from Belgaum and Thana jails. The Magistrate postponed the case to September 9.

The case for the prosecution is that two girls, Tulsibai and Devoobai residing at Borivli was kidnapped by one Narsi Bana and three others. It appeared that Narsi Bana and his three companions had entered into a conspiracy to kdnap girls for immoral purposes and in accordance with their plan, kidnapped Tulsibai and her friend Devoobai. Both the girls used to go to the weekly bazaar at Malad where Narsi made Devoobai's acquaintance. Narsi induced Devoobai to accompany him to Bombay. He painted to her a rosy picture of comfort if she would accompany him to Bombay where she would be decked in costly clothes. She at first refused but finally fell in with the plan. The other girl was also approached and prevailed upon to go to Bombay.

The two girls were kidnapped by Narsi and three others and taken to Bombay to the residence of Lalji, the present accused. He kept them as domestic servants for a week and then sent them back with the accused.

The girls when they reached their home related their stories to their relatives. The Police made investigations and launched prosecutions against Narsi and three others who were ultimately convicted at the Thana Court.

Mr. Spencer pointed out that it was in evidence in the Sessions Court at Thana that the present accused had paid Rs. 100 to Narsi and three others, ostensibly as a loan but in reality for the production of the girls. He was, therefore charged with detaining the girls for a week and buying them for immoral purposes.

ALL FOR DOMINION STATUS.

—:o:—

Mr. Karanjia's Address To Merchants' Chamber.

Addressing the Indian Merchants Chamber, Mr. B. N. Karanjia said:—

To our demand that the present system of Government should give place to one in which we have voice and under which we can be masters in our own country, there is from Government one stereotyped reply: "Come to the Round Table Conference", forgetting that constitutional change can merely be the "means". But as regards the "end"—journey's end—the Government speaks in words round and round like the table they invite us to, words lacking in meaning, and these, in the present situation can hardly be expected to cut the Gordian knot.

It is the commonplace of politics that those who are at the head of affairs, if they desire to have understanding of the situation, and movement of forces, must look at them from the same point of view and by the same motives as those who inspire and direct the movement. Have the Government sympathetic desire to understand us and our aspirations. Unless therefore the British Cabinet and the Viceroy can draw on their imagination and if you will allow me to say so, put themselves in our skins, they will fail to realise the root cause of our discontent, viz. that it is the question of our status at home and abroad as citidens of British Empire, and hence of our national self-respect. Unless they realise this, and realising seek means to meet us, the problem must continue unsolved, whatever tinkering they may bring to it.

UNANIMITY ABOUT DOMINION STATUS.

So far as I can see—and I hope I am not mistaken—amongst the various political parties in the country, inspite of their differences in the past, there is a unanimity about Dominion Status, no matter by what name it is called, be it Purna Swaraj or substance of independence or Home Rule. The only question that remains is whether it is to be the substance or shadow? If India has Dominion Status "in action," what is there to prevent Mr. Wedgwood Benn saying that the Round Table Conference is for defining Dominion Status, not "in action" but in reality? It is when this is made clear, then only the Conference can meet with some utility; otherwise it can serve no useful purpose. When a certain section of the country is asking for its aims and objects to be defined, why are the British Cabinet and the Government of India so shy about it, and follow the Voluntarian dictum of using words to conceal the thought. It is because no satisfactory reply is forthcoming that a certain section in the country says that it is but a call meaning "Walk into my parlour."

Unless therefore a clear and definite statement is made as to its aims and objects, even if it is held, it will blossom but to die. To avoid such a contingency, which is to my mind is but a certainty, I will request the Government of India with concurrence of the British Cabinet to clear their intentions in language that is not to be misunderstood.

I will also suggest to the Viceroy to call such a preliminary conference in India where a definite statement be made. If all the parties in the country can be induced to go to this preliminary conference, they will have thus been brought nearer each other.

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